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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 183-

BOMBAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1930.

PRICE ONE ANNA

CONGRESS IS FOR WORKERS' WELFARE.

Bombay "Labour Week" Celebration.

IMPRESSIVE DEMONSTRATION AT "KAMDAR MAIDAN"

An impressive and spectacular demonstration was held on Sunday morning at the open maidan opposite the K. E. M. Hospital, Patel, to inaugurate the Labour Week propaganda by the Bombay Congress Committee. The maidan which was hitherto known as the "Shakti Maidan" was re-christened on the occasion and will be hereafter called the "Kamdar Maidan".

The function was the flag salutation ceremony by about a large number of volunteers who arranged themselves in horse-shoe shape in front of a pole in the centre of the maidan. The front two rows were formed by the lady volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal; while behind them were the male volunteers of the Dal, the National Militia, and other Volunteer Corps. The function was under the management of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

The remaining portion of the maidan was occupied by a large gathering of the public in which women were predominant. The workers also mustered strong to show their sympathy and support to the Congress. Several battalions of "Vanar Sena" ("Monkey Army"), both boys and girls up to the age of 12, were brought to the spot in motor lorries from different localities of the city. A number of "Prabhat Pharis" with national flags also joined the gathering.

THE CEREMONY.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President of the Congress Committee, who was to have hoisted the flag could not come as she had just arrived from Ahmedabad that morning. In her absence, the ceremony was performed by Mr. Rajarao, Secretary of the Congress Working Committee, at 8-30 a.m. As soon as the flag was hoisted on the pole, the volunteers saluted it, bowing their heads and putting their right arms across their bodies, and solemnly uttering in voice the word "Mahatma" (two boys to three). The flag song "Zanda urcha rahe hamara" (our flag shall remain aloft) was then sung, in which the whole gathering of the public also joined. This was followed by the "Vande Mataram" song, and martial music by the band of one of the volunteer corps.

WORKERS ONE WITH CONGRESS.

Mr. Meherally then addressing the gathering said that the demonstration was meant to prove that the workers were heart and soul with the Congress, and that the Congress was as much interested in the welfare of the workers as in other classes.

Mr. Rajarao said that the inauguration of the Labour Week was fittingly marked by the re-christening of the place as "Kamdar Maidan".

LOOK TO THE CONGRESS. Prof. Dharmenand Kosambi said that the workers should forget that they were Hindus, Mussalmans or Christians, and should regard themselves as members of the great fraternity of workers and sons of the same Motherland. So long as the workers were disunited, their opponents would feel strengthened; but when the workers joined the national fight as one man, there was nothing which could come in their way of winning Swaraj. In Germany, there were only 16,000 workers unemployed, and the Government were helping them with allowances and in other ways. But in India lakhs of workers were starving, and nothing was done for them. The only body to whom the workers could look for their welfare was the Congress. (Cheers.)

THE PROCESSION. The meeting then dispersed, and a procession was formed by the volunteers, the "Vanar Sena" battalions in motor lorries carrying placards of Labour propaganda and shouting the national slogans. The leaders and a large number of the general public and the workers also joined, besides the numerous "Prabhat Pharis".

The procession slowly paraded along the Parel Road upto Lalbag. From here it split up into several small parties to go to different parts of the Labour area. Some batches of the "Vanar Sena" proceeded to the Congress House in motor lorries and made a demon-

stration in their innocent playful way. OVER A HUNDRED MEETINGS.

Later in the morning, about a hundred volunteers of the National Militia went out into different parts of the mill area for propaganda work. The volunteers were divided into small parties of ten each, under a divisional captain. Each party halted at a prominent place in the street, and drawing a crowd by blowing a bugle, read out the written speeches in different languages supplied to them by the Congress Labour Office. In this way each party addressed at least ten meetings at street corners in the locality assigned to it. More than a hundred meetings of this kind were held in the Labour area.

Besides, several volunteers visited the workers' chawls individually and explained the Congress programme.

In the evening there was again a similar programme of meetings and processions in the Labour area.

CONGRESS MEANS DEMOCRACY.

"Congress stands for the workers and peasants who form 98 per cent of the total population of the country. It is not an organisation of capitalists or the rich people only" observed Mr. Y. J. Meherally addressing a large attended Muslim Meeting on the Dongri Maidan on Sunday night. There was a large number of Muslim workers present in the meeting. Mr. Hail Noor Mohamed Ahmed presided.

WHAT'S LABOUR WEEK. Mr. Meherally described at length why the Congress had organised the "Labour Week" and appealed to the workers to join the fight for freedom. He made it clear that the Congress was not a body of capitalists and rich classes. It was more an organisation of the workers and peasants who formed the bulk of the country's population and it would be the first and foremost duty of the Congress to see that under a Swaraj Government their lot was improved.

Mr. Meherally made a fervent appeal to the workers to forget their communal differences and to act as Indians.

Concluding Mr. Meherally asked them to join the Congress and to obey its orders implicitly and to accept it as their "Sarkar".

Mr. Haji Noor Mohamed Mozallala and some other speakers also addressed the meeting.

A DAY OF ENDLER PROCESSIONS.

Sunday was a day of endless processions in the city. Since early morning, there were the usual "Prabhat Pharis" parading the streets and visiting various centres of flag salutation ceremony, which has now become a regular feature of Sundays in Bombay. A touch of holiday festivity was added by the Gokul Ashram which fell on the same day.

In addition to these, there were the innumerable processions of the Deccani mill-workers and Maratha communities, in their picturesque multi-coloured costumes dancing and singing through the streets the whole day.

RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM. A striking feature was the use of the tri-coloured Swaraj flag with these processions, which are a predominantly religious, as they have a reference to the Gokul Ashram—the birthday anniversary of Shri Krishna.

MALAVIYAJI AS A SHASTRI.

An immense crowd of people, including Hindu women, listened to Pandit Malaviya's discourse (Katha) on the life of Shri Krishna on the Chowpatty Sands on the occasion of the Gokul Ashram celebration.

The Pandit, seated on a high table, read out the life of Shri Krishna, with his own commentary and lucid explanation. Among those who intently listened to the discourse was Sir Lalubhai Samaldas. Though the time announced for the "Katha"

NATIONAL FLAG & GANDHI CAPS.

Rajhamundry Uses Them Again.

EX-EDITOR JAILED.

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

The news of the High Court Order on Mr. Sriramamurthy's revision petition against the ban on National Flag was celebrated in Rajhamundry, with Diwali-like jubilation. The first intimation of the news was by a private wire received by Mr. Sriramamurthy himself.

But the news, however, spread quickly and the next day when the newspapers brought the confirmation with full details, innumerable Gandhi caps and National Flags sprung up as if by magic and the whole city looked dotted with these symbols. All the shops from which the flags were removed previously now stood with the national emblem and Mr. D. Sriramamurthy unfurled two flags in the place of his flag.

EX-EDITOR JAILED.

Messrs. P. Ramaswami Iyer, formerly of "Desabhakthi," Colombo, Palshiranjani and Ramia Pillai were arrested at Tirupathur when they addressed a public meeting at Gandhi Chowk disobeying Order 144. Despite the presence of Police a large gathering numbering one thousand was present. The Police dispersed the crowd with lathis in the presence of the Thirupattur Magistrate. One Ramachandra Iyer and his brother both sightseers were severely beaten by the Police. The trial took place soon after and all the workers pleading guilty were sentenced to six months S. I. each and sent to Madras by motor.—F. P.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA IN C. P.

Arrests, Releases And Convictions.

YEOTMAL, Aug. 18.

To-day's batch of nine forest Satyagrahis were led by Mr. Vishwanath Myedewar to the Lohara forest for cutting thorny trees. All of them were arrested. Subsequently five of the arrested volunteers were released, the remaining volunteers were tried under section 28 of Forest Act and sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment each by Mr. Pandse, sub-divisional magistrate. Vishwanath the leader of batch was tried under section 117 I. P. C. and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. He was also sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 under section 28 of Forest Act.—A. P.

Catholics Welcome R. T. C.

MANJALORE, Aug. 16.

The All-India Conference of Catholics to-day after expressing homage to His Holiness the Pope and loyalty to His Majesty the King Emperor passed a resolution welcoming the Round Table Conference and requesting the Viceroy to include among the delegates invited to the Conference at least one Catholic to represent the special interests of the important minority community of Catholics.—A. P.

Delhi Syndicate Raided

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 17.

The local police raided the office of the Delhi Syndicate, Limited, last evening and arrested its chief agent Mr. Prithvi Singh and the Managing Director, Mr. Durga Das. It appears that the Syndicate was opened about four months ago with the object of advancing loans to poor people. The arrests, it is stated, follow representations made by applicants for loans.—A. P.

was 4-30 to 5-30 Panditji continued it till 6-30 p.m.

About 20,000 people attended the Flag salutation demonstration at "Kamdar Maidan" in the morning. Among them were two German journalists, Herr Mcle representing the "Berliner Tageblatt," one of the important newspapers of Berlin, and Herr Scherler representing the Der Tag and a dozen other papers.

TURKO-PERSIAN DISPUTE.

Britain Denies Allegations.

SOVIET'S OFFER OF MEDIATION.

The correspondent of "Hindu" cables from London under date August 14.

The Soviet Government has expressed its readiness to mediate in the Turko-Persian dispute. The Soviet Press explains that the interests of Turkey and Persia coincide with the Soviet Republic's and it would be a folly for either power to weaken the other, thus playing into the hands of Britain "whose agents are responsible for rousing the Kurds."

BERLIN PRESS ON THE DISPUTE. The Turkish invasion of Persian territory is attributed by the Berlin press to British machinations.

The papers assert that Colonel Lawrence is exercising his extraordinary powers in Kurdistan. The "Germania," the organ of the German dominant party recalls Lord Curzon's saying that India's frontier must be the Euphrates and comments on the Kurds being found armed by modern British rifles and machine-guns. The Journal remarks that it is curious that the acknowledgment of the Iraqi independence should coincide with the movement which Erit'ain might find very convenient as enabling her to intervene in this coveted territory on the pretences of safeguarding Iraq.

The moderate organ, "Berliner Tageblatt" referring to the rumour that Britain wishes to establish a neutral buffer State in all hands declines to believe in this frivolous act of playing with fire.

The Nationalist paper "Deutsche Zeitung" maintaining that Britain's interest in wrecking the treaties between Turkey and Persia, Afghanistan and the Soviet is well-known as also her unfriendly attitude towards their guarantees of mutual independence.

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE'S REPUTATION. The British Foreign Office repudiates these suggestions as being without foundation and says it has no knowledge of Col. Lawrence's alleged activities.

PERSIAN FOREIGN OFFICE DENIES TURKISH INCURSION.

TEHERAN, Aug. 17.

The Foreign Office officially repudiates news of Turkish incursion into Persian territory and also of receipt of note from Turkey.—Reuter.

"Tahiti" Afloat Rescue Expected.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Suva, Fiji.—The steamer "Tahiti" is still afloat, at 7 this morning. Steamers "Penrhyn" and "Ventura" are rushing to her help. It is expected that they will reach her in the afternoon and take off her passengers and crew numbering 128 and 148 respectively.—Reuter.

Hon. Degrees For British Lawyers.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Toronto.—The Special Convocation of the University of Toronto has conferred honorary degrees on Viscount Duncannon, Lord Tomlin, Sir John Simon and Sir William Jowitt.—Reuter.

Lala Dunichand Refuses To Defend Himself.

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

When the case against Lala Dunichand, Barrister, came up yesterday before Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate, Dr. Gokulchand Narang who was watching the case on behalf of the Bar Association, told the Magistrate that the accused was neither a member of the Punjab War Council nor of the Satyagraha Committee.

Dr. Narang continued that Lala Dunichand had decided not to offer defence, being a Congressman and therefore, not to state this to the Court. When the Magistrate put questions to the accused, he refused to answer them. He is charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly.—A. P.

MAHATMA TO BE RELEASED SHORTLY?

"Simla & Whitehall Busy Negotiating"

A "KAISER-I-HIND" REPORT.

The "Kaiser-I-Hind" (Bombay) says that it is very credibly informed that "Mahatma Gandhi will shortly be released." Partly as an outcome of the peace parleys that are at present going on, His Excellency Lord Irwin, as gesture of conciliation, has decided to liberate shortly not only Mahatmaji "but also the respected leaders including the Nehrus." It believes that Simla has been in correspondence with Whitehall in this connection and that the Viceroy hopes, in view of the "mutual co-operation" that has been offered so far, that the negotiations may eventuate in an early and happy result.

NAVJIVAN PRESS LAND ASSESSMENT.

Notice To Be Ignored.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 17.

Notice has been served by the Government that the land belonging to Mr. Gandhi's "Navjivan" Press, will be forfeited if the land revenue of Rs. 11/2 on it is not paid by August 20th. Land worth about Rs. 5,500 was recently purchased near Sabaratti to erect a building for the "Navjivan" Press, but before the building could be constructed, Mr. Gandhi started the present movement and the land revenue of the land purchased was not paid. It is understood that the revenue will not be paid despite the notice of forfeiture.—A. P.

CONCERN FOR PROF. NAG WHO PICKETED.

Now Released Unconditionally.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16. Professor Acharya Nag, one of the Indian nationalists who was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment on July 13 in connection with picketing of Presidency College was released unconditionally on the 14th inst. Relative to the developments which led to his release Prof. Nag says, Mr. Banerji, an English Barrister friend of Prof. Nag saw him in jail about a week after his imprisonment and talked about his release but Prof. Nag said: "If I am to be released it must be unconditional, otherwise I decline to avail myself of any offer of release." Another gentleman who took part in inducing Prof. Nag to give an undertaking to be released was Father Shore of the Oxford Mission grandson of Lord Teignmouth Shore.

Father Shore saw Prof. Nag a few days ago with a letter from Mr. Prentice, Home Member, addressed to the Father saying that Mr. Prentice had discussed Prof. Nag's case with H. E. Governor. The Home Member was further reported to have said in the letter that Prof. Nag had taken an impossible position and that if he gave an undertaking Government would not interpret that as an admission that he took part in picketing. Prof. Nag refused to give an undertaking on "ethical" grounds. On 14th inst., at 12 noon Major Puttall approached Prof. Nag saying that he had received a telephone message from the A.D.C. to the Governor to the effect "release Nag Unconditionally."

On receipt of a written statement to the above effect Prof. Nag was released at 2 p.m.

KASHMIR EXHIBITION OPENED.

SRINAGAR, August 17.

The Maharaja opened last evening, the second exhibition of products and craftsmanship of Kashmir before a large and distinguished gathering which included Cabinet members and military officers.—A. P.

Ahmedabad, Aug. 16.—Five volunteers picketing foreign liquor shops were arrested.—Free Press.

BOMBAY, STUDENTS' APATHY.

Meherally's Severe Condemnation.

ELPHINSTONIANS WELCOME TO THEIR COMRADE.

The pavement adjoining the Law College was the scene of a crowded meeting of the Elphinstone College students on Friday afternoon, when they gathered together under Mr. Joachim Alva to welcome their comrade Mr. Yusuf Meherally, back from jail.

Mr. Meherally was carried on shoulders to the place of meeting and was given an ovation. The president said they were proud to welcome their dear old comrade in a "right royal way" proud because of the self-sacrificing spirit shown by him ever since he initiated himself into the nation's struggle for freedom. The students of Bombay, Mr. Alva continued, had been blamed for the past few months, for keeping aloof from the national struggle.

But they had at least been sympathizing with the Congress and entertaining a high regard for the national leaders. Mr. Meherally, he said, possessed great patriotism and self-sacrificing spirit, which many other Elphinstonians lacked and the College should be proud of having contributed one of its best students to the nation who took an active part in the fight for freedom. He described Meherally as a typical youth of awakened Indian, who was anti-communal in his outlook and to whom no sacrifice was great enough in the name of the Motherland.

Concluding the speech he said "Here is the finest type of Muslim youth, one of those true Muslims who have never failed to do their bit for the country's cause and I hope along with the many statues of great men erected in Bombay we shall find Mr. Meherally's since he richly deserves this unique honour."

"A DAY SHALL DAWN." Mr. Meherally, Gandhi, in a speech, welcomed Mr. Meherally as a right royal guest, royal because he had distinguished himself as the guest of the King Emperor for four months together.

Mr. Dhirajlal Desai said that the Elphinstone College had a long list of worthy students who had passed through its portals, but Mr. Meherally had the capacity to make up for all. "A day shall dawn," he said, "when he will be the commander-in-chief, of a country that claims a place amongst the free nations of the world."

THE PEACEMAKERS. Mr. Meherally rose to speak amidst cheers. "This is the first speech which I make," said he, "after my release, though I was determined not to waste my time working as you need or can do." He concluded by saying that the duty which they owed to the country was greater than anything else and hoped that they would not fall when the call came.

ALL QUIET ON N. W. FRONT?

Afridis Retreating. DAMAGE BY AIR FORCE.

SIMLA, August 17.

The latest reports from the Northwest Frontier show that Afridis are making retreat and the tribes are in a chastened mood. The following is the appreciation of the position there at various fronts:— Peshawar: All Afridi invaders have disappeared. The caves area on Khajori plain is reliably reported to have been completely evacuated.

Tirah: Aeroplane reconnaissance has reported no movements in Bara Valley or elsewhere.

AUTHORITIES OPTIMISTIC. Orakzai: It seems clear that the threatened attack in Afridi territory on Kohat has fizzled out. Punishments inflicted by air actions against the villagers of Chamkani and Mozazai have had salutary effect and disaffected sections are expected to sue for early terms.

Reliable reports show that very severe punishments have been inflicted by air force. A communication received from an influential leader in Bara Valley shows that the damage inflicted by air force along Bara Valley has been extremely severe and he

praise from those who are lacking in action I am pained to see the apathy shown by the students of Bombay and when only a few days back about a hundred students came to me saying "Give us the lead." It pained me so much to hear that the Indian youth in this awakened era when everyone is his or her own leader required someone to goad him on."

He then referred to the peace-makers, Messrs. Jayakar and Sapru, whose pacetalks will never redeem the country from its bondage but lighten it, and said, he always prayed for their failure.

He then explained the four objectives with which they had started, namely that Labour and Mussalmans were to participate in the struggle, that a parallel non-violent national army was to be built up and that a mass movement was to be started.

Regarding the first, he explained how the temper of labour showed that they always sympathized with the Congress. The Mussalmans, he said, were now one with the nation in its fight as shown by the failure of Shaikat Ali to get a hearing in a Muslim meeting.

THEIR AIMS.

Regarding the third aim, he said a parallel non-violent army had been started in the "National Militia" captained by Mr. Khanda-walla which though a humble institution at present, had already made history, which would go down to posterity in the annals of Bombay. Regarding the fourth point he said it was already a mass movement in which rural India had had much to do and that the success of Bombay as the centre of national activity was due to the confidence which the leaders had in the masses.

WORK FOR ALL. "Do I call upon you to leave your colleges?" Mr. Meherally questioned, concluding his stirring speech. "You know my sentiments too well to need an answer. Do some hard thinking at home and I am sure you will come to the same conclusion which my thinking led me to. I am disappointed by the apathy shown by the Bombay students who complain they have no work to do in the Congress. There is work and much of it too, that one can do at this juncture, if only there is the will behind. Come to me and I will give you as much work as you need or can do." He concluded by saying that the duty which they owed to the country was greater than anything else and hoped that they would not fall when the call came.

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THE PROCESSION. The meeting then dispersed, and a procession was formed by the volunteers, the "Vanar Sena" battalions in motor lorries carrying placards of Labour propaganda and shouting the national slogans. The leaders and a large number of the general public and the workers also joined, besides the numerous "Prabhat Pharis".

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By Order,
CURRIMBOY EBRAHIM AND SONS LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
Bombay, 18th August, 1930.
"Currimbhoy House,"
12-14, Outram Road, Fort.

1432

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in England)

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR METRE GAUGE STEEL GOODS BRAKE VANS.

1. Tenders are invited for the supply of 30 Metre Gauge four-wheel steel goods brake vans on Indian Railway Standards "M B V. G." type underframes and with superstructure in accordance with S. I. Railway's drawing No. 6601, without wheels and axles, to be constructed in India for the South Indian Railway Company, Limited, and delivered as early as possible after 1st April, 1931.

2. Copies of the form of tender, conditions of contract, schedule and specification can be obtained at Rs. 3 per set on application to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, South Indian Railway, Golden Rock, Applications for drawings required for tendering purpose should be made to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, S. I. Railway, Golden Rock, for the 14 sheets of drawings relating to the superstructure and to the Central Standards Office, Simla, for any of the 15 sheets of drawings relating to the I. R. S. underframes, "M B V. G." type, which will be supplied at Rs. 1-8-0 per sheet. These amounts will not be refunded whether the tender is successful or not. Copies of the respective drawings will be on view in the Office of the Chief Mechanical Engineer, S. I. Railway, Golden Rock, and of the Agent, E. B. Railway, Kolaghat Street, Calcutta.

3. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes and endorsed "Tenders for Brake Vans" and should reach the Chief Mechanical Engineer, S. I. Railway, Golden Rock, before 12 noon on Monday, the 6th October, 1930, at which hour and date they will be opened by the Chief Mechanical Engineer or an Officer acting on his behalf in the presence of any tenderer who may desire to be present.

4. It may be noted that (a) The invitation to tender is being published in India only, and tenderers must satisfy the Chief Mechanical Engineer that a substantial part of the manufacture will be done in India and that in making purchases of materials for the construction of the vehicles, Indian manufacturers will be given an opportunity to tender and that no materials or parts other than those mentioned in Schedule II (which must be filled in by the tenderer at the time of tendering) will be imported without the written permission of the Chief Mechanical Engineer.

(b) The vehicles must be fully erected and mounted on the underframes which should be riveted up with the exception of axle guards, and all loose parts suitable packed and numbered, and the whole delivered to the manufacturer's works, and despatched to Golden Rock securely loaded.

(c) The quality of the materials and standard of workmanship must satisfy in every respect the specification laid down.

(d) Firms that have not obtained previous orders for wagons or are not on the approved list for supply of wagons should, when submitting tenders, support the same with a certificate from the Indian Stores Department to the effect that they possess workshops and appliances for turning out the work of this standard standard and within the period quoted in the tender.

(e) No covering letters to tenders should be sent.

(f) After tenders have been submitted, no representation of the tendering firms will be granted interviews for discussion of matters connected with the tenders.

(g) The Chief Mechanical Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning a reason, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

J. H. LALBERT,
Chief Mechanical Engineer.
Golden Rock.

Public Notices.

ANNUAL RE-REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4300/M. V. of 1930.

Owners of motor vehicles bearing Bombay registration numbers are informed that their registration certificates will expire on the 31st instant and require to be renewed. They may be handed in or sent to the Motor Vehicles Department between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on week days except Saturday on which day they will be received between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

The fees for the renewal of the certificates are as below:—
Rs. 8 for a motor cycle;
Rs. 32 for a motor vehicle of two tons and under in weight unladen; and
Rs. 64 for a heavy motor vehicle, i.e., one weighing over 2 tons.

The above fees will be charged if certificates are presented at the Motor Vehicles Department on or before the date of expiry, viz., 31st August 1930. If presented after the 31st August 1930 the full registration fees will be charged as under:—

Rs. 10 for a motor cycle;
Rs. 40 for a motor vehicle of two tons and under in weight unladen;
Rs. 80 for a heavy motor vehicle, i.e., one weighing over 2 tons in weight unladen.

"Registration discs should not be sent."

Registration certificates of motor vehicles bearing registration numbers issued by the Registration authorities other than the Registering authority of the Bombay Presidency should not be sent to the Motor Vehicles Department for renewal. Such certificates should be forwarded to the authorities by whom they were issued if renewal is necessary.

D. HEALY,
Officiating Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 15th Aug., 1930.

1419

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

On and from September 1st, 1930, two Hair Dressing Saloons for Ladies and Gentlemen will be opened on the 1st floor of the new Victoria Terminus Station. They are under fully qualified European supervision and will be open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9-0 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

A. E. TYLDEN PATTERSON
Chief Transportation Superintendent.

1418

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTENTATE JURISDICTION.

OFORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHEIKH AHMED SHEIKH DAWOOD LAMBA A.T.E. late an agriculturist of Pangari, Taluka Depoli, District Ratnagiri, Suni Mahomedan Inhabitant, a widower Deceased.

LALA MIYA SHEIKH AHMED LAMBA, son of the said deceased, an agriculturist, at present temporarily residing at Hurlia Moholia, near J. J. Hospital, without the Fort of Bombay.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings in this matter, before the Court of Letters of Administration.

Witness, JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BRAHMOY, Esquire, Officer Justice at Bombay; aforesaid, this fourteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the twenty-first year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. E. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Solicitor General.
The 14th day of August, 1930.
LALA MIYA SHEIKH AHMED LAMBA.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY morning, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

(Sd.) BUNDALIBHOY HAJEE-SHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
High Court, Bombay,
18th August, 1930.

1423

NOTICE.

Two "ORDINARY" SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 3976 and 2311 of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Rattansi Eblee, have been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said Shares are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate Certificates will be issued to RATTANSI EBLEE.

R3063

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1452 of 1930.

ESUPALLY ABDULLI NUR-BHAI KACHWALLA Plaintiff.

Versus.

MAHOMEDALI MULLA ABDULAHBOY COCHINWALLA and son Defendants.

To Mahomedali Mulla Abdallahboy Cochinwalla, Esq., Defendant No. 1.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff above-named has filed the above suit against the defendant praying that it may be declared that the shares of the 1st Defendant in the estate of the said deceased Bai Khatizabai mentioned in the Plaint herein is 1/16 and that of the 2nd Defendant is 3/16 that the estate of the said Khatizabai may be partitioned and the share of the 1st defendant may be set apart; that it necessary the moiety belonging to the said deceased Bai Khatizabai in the said Government Securities deposited with the Accountant-General and mentioned in the Plaint herein may be sold that the costs of the Plaintiff in the suit may be provided for that it may be declared that the amount due by the 1st Defendant to the Plaintiff under the Indenture of Mortgage No. B to the Plaintiff is Rs. 515-5-0 with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the 12th of December 1929 together with a sum of Rs. 40 for costs of the said Mortgage that it may be ordered that the said Mortgage amount may be first paid to the Plaintiff out of the aforesaid share of the 1st defendant for appointment of a Receiver and for further and other relief. The hearing of this suit is fixed in this Honourable Court on the 3rd day of September, 1930, at 11-15 o'clock (Standard Time) when you are summoned to be present in person or by advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and to answer all material questions relating to the suit in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence. Witness John William Fisher Brahmoy, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 25th day of July 1930.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
Messrs. STRICKLAND MINOCH & HIRALAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

1424

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business of Messrs. POWER & CO., as Electrical Contractors and Mill Store Suppliers, carried on at Shahpur House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, has been taken over from our effect Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Pavri by his brother Mr. Framrose Maneckji Pavri as from 16th August, 1930.

The said Framrose Maneckji Pavri shall be entitled to all the understandings of the said business and shall also be liable for all the debts thereof and our clients in this respect shall be responsible for the same.

Dated this 16th day of Aug. 1930.
CHUBB GOSWAMI & GOSWAMI,
Attorneys for Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Pavri.

1425

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CHUBB GOSWAMI & GOSWAMI,
Attorneys for Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Pavri.

1426

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The said Framrose Maneckji Pavri shall be entitled to all the understandings of the said business and shall also be liable for all the debts thereof and our clients in this respect shall be responsible for the same.

Dated this 16th day of Aug. 1930.
CHUBB GOSWAMI & GOSWAMI,
Attorneys for Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Pavri.

1427

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai NARIN, widow of Nazarely Mulla Ebrahim, of Bombay, Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease of otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any suit, claim or interest and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement according to the title deeds two hundred and sixty-four and two-hundredths square yards, situate according to the Cadastal Survey (260) two hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Eastern side of Doctor Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2538 and 2539, New No. 9383, Old Survey No. 1361, 1361, Laughton's Survey No. 5648 and Cadastal Survey No. 5683 of Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7014 and Street 79 to 85 and 81 to 87, Galar Street, and bounded on or towards the West by the said Shalkh Abdulla Doctor Street, on or towards the North by the Mukund Gujar Street, and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Suleman Allibhai but now of Shalkh Rajibhai. Dated this 16th day of August, 1930.

OHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

1420

Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Urdu knowing qualified Trained Lady Teachers for the temporary post of the 1st Assistant of the Municipal Rahimulla Currimbhoy Urdu Training Institute for Primary Teachers on a salary of Rs. 145 for a period of about 2 years. Trained Lady Teachers possessing a sound knowledge of Urdu and English will be preferred. Intending candidates should state their age, qualifications, previous experience, caste and creed etc. in their applications which should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st August, 1930.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 6th August, 1930.

1368

A Charkha in Rs. 1-8-0

GANDIVA RENTIO

MEANS 420 YARDS IN AN HOUR.

THIS Charkha was invented by Mr. ISHWARLAL VIMAWALA in 1921. It was tested in Satyagrah Ashram and highly recommended in "Navjivan" dated 5-4-1921.

IT was again tested at Bardoli Ashram in June, 1930, and Mr. Laxmidas Parthasarani who spun 300 yards of 18 counts in an hour has given a nice certificate.

ONE of this Charkha is sent to Mahatma in Yeravda Jail and he has been satisfied with it.

WHAT MORE IS NECESSARY?

PACKING charge for one and two Charkhas is the same 3 annas; for 3 and 4 Charkhas 10 annas; for 5 and 6 twelve annas. Commission on orders of six Charkhas or more at a time. Write with the name of your Railway Station to

THE GANDIVA PRESS, SURAT.

GRATIS and POST FREE

"How To Enjoy Life"

Written in Plain English. It tells how to enjoy all the pleasures of our life, how to increase Physical Power, Brain Power, Memory, etc., etc. Please apply at once.

S. PATEL & CO. (Dept. B.G.)
4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

Amusements.

Commencing
Saturday 23rd Aug.

The
Bomb
Featuring
JALMERCHANT
ERMELINE
WITH
ZILLOO & ZAVERBHAI.

A despot rules the day. He tried to rule a woman, when her prayer brought a defender who saved her. Dare Devil riding suspense, hidden passages, Captive Kings, Dagger and sword against a ring of foes.



IMPERIAL
FILM Co.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE



Film on Teeth ...beware of it

It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea.
The way dentists urge to combat it.

FILM is the great enemy of teeth and gums—a chief cause, according to world's dental authorities, of most tooth and gum disorders. Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs fly the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film use the special film-removing dentifrice

called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to:

J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

9-14-B

In response to the enquiries from the
MEDICAL PROFESSION
it is hereby made known that the following well-known preparations manufactured by the

ALEMBIC

and used by the public for over 24 years past can be recommended with confidence to replace similar articles of foreign make.

Chemical Food. Syrup Hypophosphite Comp. Syrup of Comp. Clycerophosphates.	Easton Syrup. Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime. Concentrated Sarsaparilla.
---	---

Alembic manufacture also consists of B. P. Tinctures, Extracts, Ayurvedic Drugs, Eau-de-Cologne, Alcohol absolute etc.

For particulars please write to:—

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD.,
Princess Street, Bombay.

TONIC FOR WOMEN SUNDARI SATHI (Registered)

Can Cure Leucorrhoea and Menorrhagia in 7 days.
"Sundari Sathi" is the most effective elixir for all the diseases of women, such as Menorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, cirrhosis, metritis, Hysteria, etc. So many doctors and physicians use it for their patients. Re. 1 per Bottle.

Available at all the Chemists and Druggists everywhere.

DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS,
AHMEDABAD and KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Telegraph "Devechemical."

MAHATMA GANDHI THE MAN and HIS MISSION

An enlarged and up-to-date Edition of his life and teachings with an account of his activities in South Africa and India down to his last March in connection with Salt Satyagraha.

WITH APPRECIATIONS BY

MR. R. HON. SASTRI
MR. H. S. L. POLAK
MR. C. F. ANDREWS
MR. SHOP WHITHEAD
PROP. GILBERT MURRAY

ROMAIN ROLLAND
MILLIE GRAHAM POLAK
MRS. SAROTINI NAIDU
RABINDRANATH TAGORE
REV. DR. J. H. HOLMES

Price Rupee One. To subscribers of the "Indian Review", Rs. 12.

A. NATHAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

EASIER CONDITION OF MONEY.

Feeling Of Great Resentment In Share Bazar.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 15.

MONEY.
The money market opened steady with call loans in demand at 3 per cent. but the rate eased off to 2½ per cent. after mid-week with numerous tenders at 2 per cent. at the close. The acceptance by Government of only a small portion of the tenders for three months treasury bills at 99 and above, accounted for the easy money during the latter part. Furthermore, Government will pay to-day Rs. 68 crores for the unconverted 1930 Bonds in addition to Rs. 242 lakhs of maturing treasury bills. A further sum of Rs. 78.42 lakhs also falls due towards interest on 1929-47 and 1930 Bonds. It may however, be expected that a certain part of the disbursements will find its way into treasury bills at tap rates.

IMPERIAL BANK.
The statement of the Imperial Bank of the 8th instant presents some interesting features. Deposits and Advances in London show a further rise of about £1 million each. Public deposits as well as the Cash balance of the Bank both show a fall despite Rs. 6.89 crores having been subscribed in cash between 1st and 6th August to the New Loan. The probable reasons accounting for this state of affairs would appear to be heavy treasury bill maturities during this period amounting to Rs. 517 lakhs and the beginning of the month requirements. The trade demand shows an increase of Rs. 171.88 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 3 per cent. Four months 3½ per cent. Six months 4 per cent. The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 8th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 123.39 lakhs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 22,26,85,000 as compared with Rs. 31.27 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 22.92, a decrease of 1.18 per cent. under last week. Loans and Cash credits have increased by Rs. 134.47 lakhs and Rs. 80.33 lakhs respectively, while inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 9.03 lakhs. Government deposits have risen by Rs. 11.15 lakhs to Rs. 20.92 crores, while other deposits have increased by Rs. 34.90 lakhs to Rs. 73.84 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.
A steady tone prevailed in gilt-edged stocks and prices were well maintained. The market seems to be favourable influenced by the peace talks that are going on at Poona. Owing to short sales in 3½ per cent. Paper, a premium of about 3 annas for ready was created and the price touched Rs. 63-9. 5 percent. 1945-55 Loans is quoted at par, 1933 at Rs. 99-12, 1935 at Rs. 98-8 and 1939-44 at Rs. 94-12. 6 per cent. 1931 and 1932 Bonds changed hands at Rs. 101-1 and Rs. 101-15. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan remained steady at Rs. 104-12. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loans receded slightly to Rs. 73-6 and 1934-37 remained unchanged at Rs. 89-8. 4½ per cent. 1955-60 Loan were placed at Rs. 85-8 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 95.

NEW LOAN.
The result of the new loan which reached the total figure of Rs. 29.46 crores is considered very satisfactory. It may be pointed out that in spite of the very large amounts of money invested in treasury bills, cash subscriptions exceeded Rs. 12½ crores. The reasons accounting for this success are firstly the short duration of the bonds and secondly by the 6 per cent. rate of interest, the latter being a very popular figure with average investors in the country. Business was transacted in these bonds at one anna premium.

TREASURY BILLS.
Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 12th instant. Total amounts offered were Rs. 28,25,000 and Rs. 2,63,00,000 respectively. Tenders for 6 months bills at Rs. 97-9 aggregating Rs. 7,25,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 99 and above were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders for 3 months bills was Rs. 29,75,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 97-10-0 and Rs. 99-1-0 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 13th inst. to Monday the 18th August 1930 at Rs. 97-10-0 and Rs. 99-1-0 per annum respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 19th August and payment to be made on Friday the 22nd August. Other conditions are as usual.

PAPER CURRENCY.
The Paper Currency Return of the 7th instant shows an increase

of Rs. 109.65 lakhs in note circulation which now amounts to Rs. 169.35 crores. Silver and silver bullion under coinage are up the former by Rs. 14.42 lakhs to Rs. 1,13,51 crores and the latter by Rs. 95.23 lakhs to Rs. 4.43 crores, while gold coins remain unchanged at Rs. 32.27 crores. There are no changes in securities held in India and in England. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 88.70 as against 88.62 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.
Sterling exchange was quite steady at the opening with small business done 1s. 5-13/16d. for ready T. T. On Wednesday, however, following the announcement of the treasury bill results, buyers, and the apprehension that the amount of floating funds may be considerably increased after Government made payment for 1930 Bonds the rate slipped 1/32d. to 1/5 for sellers and 1/5 13/16d. for long as the surplus funds are not attracted into treasury bills, there is little chance for sterling rates to revive. Some export bills, were showing in Bombay as well as in Calcutta and it is reported that further shipment of wheat have been booked from Karachi. The enquiry for remittances remains very small. Following are the forward rates:—August to October 1s. 5 3/4d. November to January 1s. 5-25/32d and February/March 1s. 5-3/4d.

The dollar-sterling quotation stood at dol. 487-3/32. Fresh francs kept almost unchanged at 123.84, the Belgas at 34.83 and the Italian lira at 92.95.

GOLD.
The gold market remained featureless and there was a seasonal slackness in demand. The price of ready after dropping to Rs. 21-7-0, improved and closed at Rs. 21-8-0 per tola. The daily offtake is no better than 10,000 tolas and stocks approximate 2½ lakhs tolas.

The price of sovereigns declined from Rs. 13-10 to Rs. 13-9-3 for ready, owing to large supplies in the neighbourhood of 5 lakhs expected to reach here to-morrow. Delivery 5th September is quoted at Rs. 13-9-0. In London the quotation for gold improved from 38s. 11-7/8d to 38s. 0-1/8d. but closed at 85 sh. per five oz. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-8-0 and Rs. 21-7-6 for ready and 11th August settlement and Rs. 21-8-6 and Rs. 21-7-9 for 9th September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £25,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £125,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 241.91 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £33,000.

SILVER.
Barring a temporary decline mid-week, the silver market was characterised by a steady tone. Ready after touching Rs. 47-1 declined to Rs. 46-11, but closed at the upper level. The Shanghai tael moved likewise while prices in London were maintained. Owing to settlement the daily offtake improved to the average of 150 bars a day and stocks amount to some 2700 bars. Trading for September is still on a very narrow scale. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London improved to 1s. 7-1/8. The highest and lowest rates in London were 16-5/16d and 15-15/16d. for ready and 16-5/16d and 15-7/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 47-4 and Rs. 46-11 for ready and 14th August settlement and 47/0 and Rs. 46/8 for 13th September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £180,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £205,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 933 bars and Rs. 73,975 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £60,000.

FEELING OF RESENTMENT IN SHARE BAZAR.

The payments for the August settlement have now been made and difficulties tied over. Great resentment is felt in the market at the action of the committee in not yet resuming forward business and there seems still less justification in forbidding transactions in shares on the forward list for cash. It may be pointed out that many of the cotton mills whose shares are in the forward list are the ones that have not had to close down and in the case of shares in the miscellaneous section such a restriction seems most unnecessary. The present attitude of the committee would seem most unreasonable and calls for prompt action on the part of the Government of Bombay. Government may either have the market opened to forward business immediately or in the alternative at least allow dealings for cash.

Andhra Valley shares declined to Rs. 623-12 and Tata Power Ordys. to Rs. 477/8. Scindia shares maintained steadiness at Rs. 8-4.

While Katni Deids. are unchanged at Rs. 720. Imperial Bank shares shows no change at Rs. 1240, while Contrabutors Bank of India shares to Rs. 313-1. 85/8, while these of are easy at Rs. 85/8 improved to Rs. 86/10.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

The American Bureau Report published during the last week has proved to be a bearish document and has been followed by a further serious decline in prices of cotton as a result of which prices in almost all kinds of yarns have suffered a further heavy decline. This has produced a very nervous feeling in our market and what little confidence was left amongst the dealers, has been entirely shaken. The political situation does not show any improvement as yet and the capacity of the buyers and consumers is getting reduced day by day owing to heavy losses experienced during the last several months. In the circumstances it is quite impossible to expect any satisfactory buying of any kinds of yarns even at the present low level of prices. The result is that stocks with the Mills have been increasing and some of the Mills therefore are in a very bad position and if the general situation does not show any improvement in the next few days, they will have to close down for some time. This has been naturally causing a lot of anxiety amongst the dealers and consumers and buying is only hand to mouth. Even after a heavy fall, cotton prices are not yet steady and it looks as if a further decline will be possible in the next few days. The future outlook therefore is not at all hopeful and if the general situation does not show any improvement a further decline in prices of all kinds of yarns will be in evidence.

ENGLISH YARNS.
Owing to the strong Boycott movement, English yarns do not find any sales in spite of all attempts and dealers have been losing heavily and forward business is almost at a standstill.

JAPANESE YARNS.
There have been some enquiries and sales in this class of yarns but the bulk of business is considerably reduced owing to Swadeshi propaganda. Stocks are not large but demand is very limited. Forward business is small in spite of very attractive prices.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.
Enquiries have been received from the Punjab side during the last few days but the prices offered are very low and business resulting is rather limited. The principal fault, lies with the makers who have been sending large consignments for sales at the best market rates and as a result there has been naturally a loss of confidence amongst the buyers. Southern India is rather quiet at the moment and further sales are expected soon after the holidays are over.

INDIAN YARNS.
Our Mills have lowered the rates further in sympathy with a further decline but sales reported by them are very limited and in small quantities at present. Everybody is expecting still lower prices and everybody's attention is drawn at the present moment towards the Peace Movements going on at Yerayada. Reports from consuming districts are not very hopeful and during the last three or four days there have been enquiries from several consuming districts at prices which are very low and consequently the actual business resulting is very small. It is very likely that if conditions become more settled, an important business can be arranged in Indian yarns in as much as stocks with consuming districts are very low and if confidence is restored, free buying may be in evidence on account of the very low prices. The future tendency of the market is quite uncertain and much more will depend upon the course of the Cotton prices and the course of the political situation in the next few days.

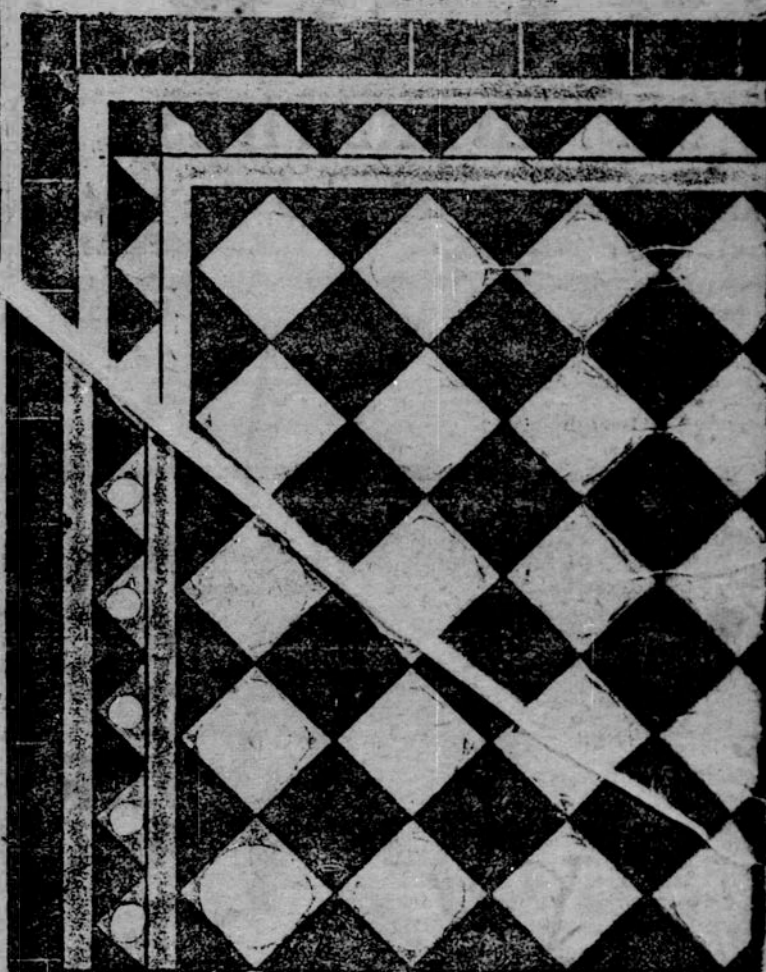
MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)
Bombay, Aug. 15.

Prices per Ton:—
China Clay, best quality Rs. 78; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68.

Prices per Cwt.:—
Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 7-15-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-8-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 6-15-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 6-7-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 9-8-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 12-12-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-5-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-7-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, white Rs. 32-4-0; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 45; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small

THE BIGGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.



Beautiful Floors.

WHICH house would you occupy in preference—a house with indifferent "kutchra" flooring, or one with clean, shining, and decorative tiles? The answer is fairly obvious. It is not only for its natural beauty that you would choose it, but from the points of economy and cleanliness as well. No dust-catching mats or expensive carpets, which need

daily cleaning and dusting and frequent replacement.

That is the question which all quick-thinking and progressive property owners are to-day answering by getting their houses paved with modern, sanitary and beautiful tiles, and the best, strongest and most economical are produced at

THE ELEPHANT GLAZED TILES FACTORY

144, Dharavi Road, Dharavi, BOMBAY 17.
Showrooms:—2, Bruce Street, BOMBAY

Branches:—
LAHORE CANTT. AHMEDABAD MADRAS
Ganga Ice Factory Build., Punch Kuwa, 113, Armonia Street.

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.
Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Last Year's New Business.
Over ONE CRORE.
Total Assets.
Exceeds ONE CRORE.
Last Bonus (Quinquennial.)
Rs. 100, per 1000.
(Endowment Assurance.)

A purely
Indian
Life Office.

Lower Premiums.
Larger Bonuses.
Liberal Policy
Conditions.

Join this progressive
office and share in its
prosperity.

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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. DATTA, Manager.
Bombay Branch.

THE TONIC OF 1930

Bring up your children on India's Products
Amrut Pharmacy's.

IRRADIATED VEGETABLE OIL

Containing A, b, c, d, e Vitamins prevents and cures childrens and every ones Cold, Constipation and Nervous Diseases.
Can be had at—Indo-German Trading Co.,
(A. M. Thakar).

VANMALI BHAI & CO., Kharadi Road.

WAGH & EO., Girgaum, E. Narikins Road.
Grant Road and other Chemists, and also at
AMRUT PHARMACY, NAGPUR.

packing Rs. 34.12-0; Soda Ash Rs. 7-4-0; Bicarbonate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29-8-0; Brown Sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 32-8-0; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 28-8-0.

Prices per lb.:—
Hydro Sulphide B. A. S. F. Re. 0-8-0; Hydro Sulphide, English Re. 0-7-6; Aniline Salt, Electro Re. 0-6-0; Anthimony Salt Re. 0-5-3; Acetic Acid Re. 0-6-6; Formal-de-hyde Re. 0-5-2.

PURE INDIAN INDUSTRY

THE FOREMOST
INDIAN
MANUFACTURERS
OF COMPLETE
RICE MILL PLANTS
WORKS SHIVAJI
DIST. THANA
OFFICE:—
132 MEDOWS ST.
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ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
G. G. DANDEKAR & CO.

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Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.
Laxmi Building Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.



with HYPOPHOSPHITES,
with ENGG'S HYPOPHOSPHITES,
with HYPOPHOSPHITES & CREASOTE
(prepared in three forms)

Best for Cough, Bronchitis, Cold, Chronic Rheumatism,
Anemia, Skin Diseases of children, poor condition of blood,
Consumption and general Debility.

Our preparation is always fresh because it is prepared in
our own Laboratory.

Use Powell's Renowned Specialities.

Catalogue sent on request
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(GUJARATI CALENDAR)

of
Samvat 1937

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SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin
Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and
purifies the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat
the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

It is most effective when all imitations and substitutes. Every
genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

W. J. Wilkinson
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers
Thomas Wilkinson & Co., Ltd.,
Chemists, 48, Southwark Street,
London, S.E.1, England.

SELF GOVERNING INDIA A GREATER ASSET THAN INDIA DISCONTENTED.

Mr. J. K. Mehta Educates Britain In Elements Of India Problems.

We give below the following re-
port of an interview given in Lon-
don by Mr. J. K. Mehta to a
representative of the "Manches-
ter Guardian" on July 19th:—

An interesting statement on
the industrial situation in India
as it is influenced by politics was
made to a "Manchester Guardian"
representative to-day by Mr.
J. K. Mehta, the secretary of
the Indian Merchants' Chamber
in Bombay. Mr. Mehta acted as
adviser to the Indian employers' de-
legation to the recent International
Labour Office Conference at Geneva.

Mr. Mehta discussed what he
called "the common misconception"
in this country that the
first result of giving India Domini-
on Status would be a sharp rise
in protective duties against Great
Britain. "There is not sufficient
appreciation in Great Britain,"
he said, "of the value of India as
a great trading centre. It is
true that Mr. Snowden has re-
ferred to the advance in British
trade and industry which would
take place if the purchasing
power of the Indian people were
increased. It is, however, not
recognised that you can govern a
nation against its will but cannot
trade with it against its will.
India is the best customer of
England, but she will not and
cannot remain so as long as she
is politically discontented."

BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT.

"Several remedies are being
considered at present both in Par-
liament and outside to meet the
menace of the ever-growing un-
employment. I was particularly
struck by the speech of Sir Oswald
Mosley the other day in the
Commons. British merchants
and manufacturers seem to be
afraid that a self-governing India
would put up an iron wall of
Protection and so in any case
British trade and industry would
not stand to gain anything. This
is an entirely wrong conception,
and does not take into account
factors which are fast developing
in India. The Fiscal Commis-
sion, of which Sir Isham Rahim-
tulla, one of the foremost Indian
businessmen, was the chairman, stated
that if India obtained Dominion
Status Imperial preference might
be considered. Not only so, but
strong opposition is now forth-
coming whenever protective duties
are considered by the Legislature.
Representatives of labour and ag-
riculture are coming to the front
and are not enamoured of protec-
tive duties. The present political
boycott cannot go on if there is a
political settlement. Even if under
Dominion Status there was a
drop in the demand for British
piece-goods, there would be an in-
crease in the demand for British
machinery, mill stores, shipbuilding
materials, &c. A self-governing
India as part of the British
Commonwealth and with indus-
tries developing, would be a far
greater asset to British trade and
industry than any other Domini-
on, or than is possible
with a politically sullen and dis-
contented India. India, with an
annual average income of \$5, is

still the best customer of England.
How much better she would be
as a customer if this annual aver-
age income was doubled and
trebled with political peace and
industrial and agricultural deve-
lopment."

CURRENCY PROBLEM.

Earlier in the conversation Mr.
Mehta had criticised the currency
policy of the Government. He
spoke of the unfortunate effect
upon the post-war prosperity of
Indian trade of the legislation by
which the Government fixed the
ratio of the rupee at 2s. in place of
1s. 4d. It was true that the ab-
normally high price of silver had
frightened the Government and
their advisers, though Sir Dadiba
Dalal, the only Indian member of
the Babington Smith Committee,
sounded a grave note of warning
in his dissenting minute that
silver prices would soon crumble
down from their dizzy height,
and that any tampering with the
rupee ratio would lead to a dis-
aster. The same note was sound-
ed by leading Indian economists
and financiers.

"All this was not heeded, and
the fixing of the rupee at 2s. led
to dislocation of trade and indus-
try and the sale of reverse Coun-
cil bills which dissipated India's
hold to the extent of £24,000,000,
and ultimately even to great
losses to British manufacturers
and importers due to repudiation
by some Indian firms of their
contracts. Trade and industry
slowly began to recover from this
crisis. After some time the Gov-
ernment appointed another Cur-
rency Commission, and history
repeated itself. Sir Purnottan-
das Thakurdas, one of the ablest
leaders of the Indian trade,
strongly urged fixing the ratio at
1s. 4d., but again the Govern-
ment did not listen to his advice,
and fixed the rupee ratio at 1s. 6d.
Indian critics had warned them
that such a ratio would seriously
harm both industry and agricul-
ture, and this has happened. Ex-
ports have declined, and indus-
tries, especially the cotton indus-
try, are passing through an un-
precedented crisis. This indus-
try alone was paying a record sum
to income tax and super-tax, but
these payments have dwindled
considerably. There has been
an epidemic of strikes and eco-
nomic misery both from the work-
ers and the middle classes. All
this economic distress has "atu-
rally had repercussions upon the
political situation. The busi-
ness community, with few excep-
tions, was opposed to the first
non-co-operation movement start-
ed by Mr. Gandhi in 1921. In
the intervening period its faith
has been rudely shaken, and it
has begun to feel that the eco-
nomic and financial policy of the
Government of India is largely
governed by interests other than
Indian. The business community
has thus taken a good deal of in-
terest in the present political
campaign, and sympathised with
it. Indian trade and industries
have suffered very largely, and so
have British trade and industries.
The only solution is a political
settlement."

THE 'TALKIES' AT POONA.

(BY BHASKAR RAO)

Half an hour's impatient wait-
ing in the queue, quarter of an
hour's scrambling for a seat and
another half an hour's breathless
expectation ended in the opening
sequence of the long-expected
"Talkie", "The Great Gatsby", fea-
turing the German film hero Erich
Von Stroheim and alluring Betty
Compton! And two hours of "all-
talking", "all-singing" and "all-
dancing" have completely failed to
convince the naturalness of the
"Talkie"!

Except in a few instances where
we see the characters moving their
lips, the dialogue, though distinct,
is absolutely artificial in that the
volume of sound issues from below
the screen and not from the
characters; the sound effects, how-
ever, like music, running trains,
ringing bells and the like, are
more natural, though the whole
thing is like listening into a huge
loud speaker.

Being a slender theme about a
conceited and hot-headed ventri-
loquist to whom repentance in love
comes too late, the plot is very
poorly developed and hence there
is hardly any story interest. Von
Stroheim's characterisation is, as
usual, superb and Betty Compton
as the musical artist has little
characterisation to depict. Photo-
graphy has nothing particular of
the artistic in it, due apparently
to sound limitation, but the pic-
ture abounds in gorgeousness and
spectacle, and in fact the specta-
cular element predominates per-

sonal story and action. Some 60-
four scenes have been introduced
during the theatrical performance,
but without any purpose except
for that of adding to the gaudi-
ness; and colour, introduced sud-
denly into a few scenes, certainly
looks unnatural. From the point
of view of "atmosphere" and eye
to detail the picture is satisfac-
tory, but, on the whole, that
artistic finish which characterises
the silent picture, is undoubtedly
lacking in the "Talkie". All these
drawbacks are, no doubt, due to
giving prominence to sound, and
may be gradually overcome. But,
above all, the "Talkie" suffers from
one great handicap—the absence
of depth, or, the third dimension.
Sound in pictures, without depth,
is very artificial, and with all im-
provements in sound and colour,
the "Talkie" must be imperfect
without the third dimension. Even
as it is, it has failed to create a
lasting impression in the West,
especially American Cinema pub-
lic, which originally welcomed the
"Talkie" with enthusiasm, but now
seems not so disposed to forget its
former love the silent drama.
Newspaper plebiscites in America
have revealed the fact that the
majority is for silent pictures, and
so the "Talkie" seems to be des-
tined to face a crisis soon.

New Kaiser-i-Hind S. & W.
CO., LTD.

The 31st ordinary general meet-
ing of the Shareholders of the
above Company, was held at the
Registered Office of the Company,

No. 15 A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort
Bombay, on Tuesday last.

In the Directors' Report submit-
ted to the Shareholders, it was
stated "Inter alia":—

"Your Directors are glad to place
before you their 31st Annual Re-
port of the working of your Com-
pany's Mill for the year ended 31st
March 1930, together with the
Audited Balance Sheet and Profit
and Loss Account for the same
period. It will be seen from the
accounts that with the balance of
Rs. 3,009-7-5, brought forward
from the last year's account, your
Company has made a net profit of
Rs. 3,83,054-0-0, which they
now recommend to dispose of as
under:—

For a dividend at Rs. 75 per
share, on 1,800 shares Rs. 1,35,000.
To carry to Machinery Deprecia-
tion Account Rs. 1,10,000. To carry
to Buildings Department Account
Rs. 43,000. To carry to Electric Loom
Motors and Drive Depreciation Ac-
count Rs. 35,000. To carry to
Electric Light Plant Depreciation
Account Rs. 4,000. To Bonus Ac-
count for Company's Officers and
Staff Rs. 5,000. To carry to Equal-
ization of Dividend Fund Account
Rs. 40,000. To carry to next year's
Account Rs. 11,054. Total Rs.
3,83,054.

The Property of the Mill has
been insured against risk of fire
for Rs. 39,71,400, including stock-
in-trade, as also in addition to
this extra Policies for Rs. 10,53,750
against cotton, yarn and cloth are
effected, aggregating to Rs.
50,25,150. Your Directors have
also effected insurance on Mill
profits and working charges for
Rs. 4,00,000.

In accordance with clause 93 of
the articles of Association of the
Company, two of your Directors,
Messrs. Jairol Vassonji and Gopal-
das Nathooji retire by rotation,
but are eligible for re-election."

LAWYERS ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Aug. 12.
The Judicial Commissioner, Wes-
tern India States has served a no-
tice upon nine lawyers of Rajkot
asking them to submit a written
explanation in duplicate showing
cause why their Sanad should not
be cancelled or suspended for the
part taken by them in the agitation
connected with the Civil Disobedi-
ence Movement in as much as they
were one of the signatories to a
notice convening a meeting to be
held behind the Court of the De-
puty Political Agent, Western Ka-
thiawar Agency on July 4th 1930,
to protest against the methods of
the Agency Police in dispersing a
crowd that had collected near the
Chowdhery Middle School on July
2nd 1930.

The lawyers on whom
the notice is served are
Messrs. S. H. Modi, R. M.
Doshi, K. M. Parekh, H. Pandya,
A. Bhai, G. Laddhabhai B. Shah,
H. Khandari and B. A. Mehta.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF SATYAGRAHI PRISONERS.

LYALLPUR, Aug. 16.

The case against Mrs. Gian Devi
and forty other volunteers who
were arrested while picketing
liquor shops came up for hearing.
Dr. Amir Chand, a prominent
Congressman it is alleged was
roughly handled when he was pre-
sented the case of the accused
regarding their food.

Shrimathi Gian Devi drew the
attention of the Court to the un-
wholesome diet given to them in
the jail. She also complained of
the treatment of the jail authori-
ties and alleged that she and her
companion, Sri Dhan Devi were
lodged in a room adjacent to a
room of convicts of worst moral
character, who were in the habit
of talking among themselves the
most filthy language.—Free Press.

Calcutta, Aug. 16.—A sensation-
al murder was committed at Bur-
ra Bazar yesterday when one Bin-
gral, an upcountry Hindu, said to
be a teacher in Jaipur, was stab-
bed to death. The assailant es-
caped.—Free Press.

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Rugby.—It has been decided that
the mission of the Duke of Glou-
cester to attend the Coronation
of Emperor of Ethiopia will leave
London for Addis Abeba towards
the middle of October arriving at
Ethiopia at the end of the month.
—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Lord Birkenhead had a
quiet night on Friday. Although
there is considerable nervous ex-
haustion, his general strength is
well maintained. His condition
must still be regarded as serious.
—B. O. W.

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Teheran.—Khosrow Beg, Turk-
ish Minister at Sofia, has been ap-
pointed Turkish Minister at Tehe-
ran.—Reuter.



For A Clean & Smooth Shave

USE THE WORLD FAMOUS

EVER-READY RAZORS & BLADES

MADE IN AMERICA BY

The American Safety Razor
Corporation.



EVER-READY
BLADES have
Sharpest Edge in the
world. No other blade
will give you such keen
quick clean Shaving
results.
Feel the Cosy Vel-
vet touch after
each Shave. New
improved Model
just out. Ask your
dealer for the new
GOLD PLATED
VENUS Model with
two Ever-Ready
Blades on Sale
everywhere at
12 Annas each.
Other Fancy
Models are—

'MAJOR' in N. P. Case 5 Bladed Rs. 3/-
Crown in N. P. Box 5 Bladed Rs. 3/-
Wall Cabinet Set 2 Bladed Annas 12.
Popular " " 2 Bladed Annas 12.
Ensign in Celluloid case 2 Bladed Re. 1/- each
In case of difficulty of obtaining any of these
Razors or blades write to the Sole Agents

G. ATHERTON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

USE ONLY

Ever-Ready Sterilized Brushes.

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE and GENERAL
Insurance Company, Limited.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents:—

M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL
AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRE-
SENTED DISTRICTS.

Bombay Widows Pension Fund Ltd.

(Established 1878.)

23-25 Hummum Street, Fort,
Above Messrs. Warden and Co.
Funded Capital Rs. 5,73,300.
Investments in Government and
Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in manage-
ment. The supervision as to Rates,
Mortality, Investigation and
Valuation was entrusted to an ex-
perienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions
for the widows of subscribers to a
monthly pension from Rs. 5 to
Rs. 50 without distinction of caste
or creed. Rates of subscription
are very moderate. 30 per cent.
surrender value in case the wife
pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade
if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Can-
vassers on first 12 months' sub-
scription.

For details apply for a copy of
Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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& HOUSE ::

High Class
HINDUS

BOMBAY.

The
Sabarkantha Boarding House
Behind: Kumbhadevi Post,
BOMBAY, 2.
Telephone No. 20536.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rovers Cup: East Lanes v. Royal
Artillery, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
TUESDAY, August 19.
Improvement Trust: Board, 4-40
p.m.
University of Bombay, Annual
Convocation, University Hall, H.
E. the Chancellor presiding, 5-30
p.m.
WEDNESDAY, August 20.
Municipal Standing Committee,
4-10 p.m.
Celebration of anniversary of late
Mr. K. R. Cama, S. J. J. Mody
to address, Ravelin Street, For
6-15 p.m.

"MOTHERS' DAY"
The 16th "Mothers' Day" will be
celebrated on Sunday the 24th in-
stant, at Hira Baug Hall, C. P. Tank
by the Mothers' Day League at 4
p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.
Special Jurors' attention is drawn
to the notice appearing in the Pub-
lic Notifications Column.

**HINDUSTANI NATIVE MER-
CHANTS' ASSOCIATION.**
At the meeting of the special
managing committee of the Hin-
dustani Native Merchants' Assoca-
tion held on Sunday it was resolv-
ed that the members of this Assoca-
tion should suspend their busi-
ness to-day (Monday) as a mark
of protest against the imprison-
ment of the prominent member of
this Association Sjt. Ramchandra-
ji Baid of Messrs. Narsingdas Jodh-
raji in Bhiwani.

**THE BOMBAY COTTON BROK-
ERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.**
This Association will close the
Forward Cotton Market entirely to-
day (Monday) in honour of the
sentence of one year inflicted by the
Bhiwani Court upon Shreejant
Ramchandra Baid, the ex-President
of the Marwari Chamber of Com-
merce, Ltd., for having taken part
in the political movement.

**TAMBE'S HEALTH HOME
BRANCH**
On Tuesday the 19th instant at
7-30 a.m. the opening ceremony of
the New Branch of Tambe's Health
Home (opposite Congress House)
will be celebrated with the Na-
tional Flag salutation at the hands
of Sjt. Moberly.
Patrons and sympathisers of the
Health Home, volunteers working
under the Congress Office and the
Prabhat Pheri mandals are invited
to attend between 7-30 a.m. to
9-30 a.m.

VANAR SENA ACTIVITIES.

A fleet of motor lorries was en-
gaged to transport the "Vanar
Sena" children to and from the
meeting. These numbered over a
thousand among whom were many
girls.

After the meeting was over, they
formed a procession, standing in
their decorated lorries and shout-
ing slogans like "Inquilab Zinda-
bad" "Hindu-Muslim hooshyar-
bad" etc. The procession while
on its way to Lalbaug was joined
by a number of women workers.

HOUSE TO HOUSE VISITS.
Three hundred volunteers of the
National Militia, 200 in uniforms
and 100 in mufti, were engaged in
house to house visits among the
workers to explain to them the
Congress message, and the signifi-
cance of the Labour Week.

All throughout the day, streams
of workers from the labour area
poured into the Congress House
compound, shouting labour slogans.
In the evening there were seven
meetings in different parts of the
labour districts, ending with a
Moslem meeting at Dongri at 9
p.m.

Shmt. Shantidevi's Arrest.
(Through Rajputana and C. P.
Prov. C. C.)

AMMER, Aug. 14.
Information was received this
morning that there was a warrant
of arrest under section 108 I.P.C.
against Shmt. Prakashdevi alias
Shantidevi of Muttwa who had
been delivering very stirring spee-
ches in the local public meetings
during the last fortnight. The
news spread in the city like wild
fire, and a very big procession
headed by Shmt. Shantidevi start-
ed from Kaiserganj at about 9
a.m. and terminated at noon at
the Congress Office prior to her
arrest was already waiting with a
lorry as anticipated.
Shantidevi addressed huge ga-
therings of people at important
market places where the procession
halted. A very inspiring speech,
which was listened to with rapt
attention, was delivered by her at
the Congress office where the po-
deum was set up. Her arrest has
caused a great stir in the city as
she is the first lady-worker arrested
from Ammer.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The elementary sanitary class
organised by the Association, if
there is a sufficient number of
students, will commence this year on
Wednesday the 27th instant.
Those wishing to join the class
are requested to send in their ap-
plications to the Hon. Secretary,
Bombay Sanitary Association, Mu-
nicipal Offices, by the 23rd instant.

"DO NOT CREATE TROUBLE FOR CLOTH MARKETS."**"We Do Not Require Police Help."****480 CLOTH MERCHANTS' LETTER TO POLICE COMMISSIONER.****THREAT OF A COMPLETE HARTAL.**

The following communication
signed by 480 Bombay firms has
been addressed to the Commis-
sioner of Police

Moolji Jetha Cloth Market,
Bombay, 14th August, 1930.
To,
The Commissioner of Police,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,
We, the undersigned, cloth mer-
chants of Piecegoods Bazaars beg to
invite your attention that some
Congress volunteers were arrested
to-day for picketing. We protest
against their arrest as we do not
require any interference of the po-
lice in the matter and we will set-
tle the matter directly with them,
if any necessity arise. We fur-
ther beg to add that no trouble
has been created or harassing done
by them to us or to any of our
customers and, such being the
case, we shall request you to with-
draw the police lodged in the vic-
inity of the markets forthwith.

MARKETS WILL BE CLOSED.
We further beg to bring to your
notice that if the police force is
not withdrawn forthwith from the
surroundings of the cloth markets,
the result will be that all the cloth
markets and other markets will be
totally closed, which means a heavy
loss to us. We, therefore, earnestly
request you to take prompt
action and withdraw the police
force.

In case a particular gentleman
or gentlemen think that he or
they are troubled by Congress vol-
unteers by picketing you may help
them according to their wish and
desire, but you should not create
trouble for all the cloth markets.

We remain, etc.,
Valabhdas Laxmidas
Laxmidas Ratansey
Goudas and Co.
Vishram Dhanji
Morarji Vandran
Narotamdas Valabhji
Madanji Monji

A GREAT SCHOLAR AND PATRIOT.**Justice Telang's Anniversary.**

Under the auspices of several
Saraswat Associations a public
meeting was held on Sunday after-
noon at the Marwadi Vidyalaya
Hall to celebrate the anniversary
of the late Hon. Mr. Justice K.
T. Telang. Mr. A. A. A. Fayez
presided. Prof. A. B. Gajendra-
gadkar, Mr. D. S. Babrekar and
Mr. Pal delivered addresses in
which they paid homage to the
late patriot, scholar, educationist
and reformer Mr. Justice Telang.
Prof. Gajendragadkar in a Ma-
rathi speech reviewed the career
of the late Mr. Telang and showed
that his was a remarkable per-
sonality and he played a very im-
portant part in the social, political
and educational life of the coun-
try during the latter half of the
19th century. He was at once a
learned scholar a great lawyer, a
leading social reformer, an edu-
cationist and a true patriot.

A PROPHET.

His scholarship was proved from
the masterly essays that he wrote
at a very early age. His sound
knowledge of law and especially of
all branches of the Hindu Law was
well-known and he was accepted
as an authority on the subject.
His great concern for the spread of
education in the country was
equally well-known, but what was
more remarkable was that he ad-
vocated so early as in the year 1885
that what India needed his most
technical education.

He was a patriot first and last
and whatever he did in the short
but most brilliant and shining
career he did for his country and
his people. Patriotism was the
key note of his bright career which
was unfortunately cut short when
he was only 43.

Mr. Babrekar said that the late
Mr. Telang lived at a time which
was a very important period of
Indian history. It was hardly ten
or fifteen years after the first War
of Independence in 1857 that he
entered public life and the way in
which he worked for a period of
over 20 years showed what a tre-
mendous work he did to create a
better order in the Indian society
which was shaken up and branch
after that great upheaval.

A GIFTED MAN.
Mr. Fayez in a short speech
paying homage to the memory of
the great man said that whoever
looked at the career of the late
Mr. Telang would find that he
was an extraordinary combination
of a man. The success that he
achieved in the different fields of
life was remarkable.

He was a man gifted with the
clearest commonsense and an
equally clear gift of speech. His
sound knowledge of Hindu Law
was unsurpassed. He was a polit-
ical and social reformer of the

Sunderdas Thakersey
Girdhardas Kuvadi
Chotalal Valabhji
Gopalji Valji
Laxminarayana Mansukhrani
Gopalji Kanji
D. D. Patel
P. Shantidas
Marfatil Gagalbhai
Chunila Sakalchand
M. F. Navroli
Vishweshwar Manilal
Manubhai Mulchand
Shapurji and Co.
Tribhovan Ratanji
Balkrishna Jannadas
Chhatrabhoi Ganesh
Madhavji Dayal
Versi Karamsi
Ramji Thakersey
Bansidhar Gopaldas
Madhavdas Govindji
Valji Sunderji
Morarji Govindji
Shamji Vandran
Hormasji
Damodar Haridas
Gopalji Kallaji
Premchand Jiyabhai
Raghavji Govindji
Beramji Limji
Khatiao Makani Mills
Raghavji Khimji
Veramji Pararam
Kanji Karsandas
Gordhan Ranchoddas
Ganeshnarayan Onkarnai
Tridumdas Madhavji
Jitumdas Lakhudas
Valabhdas Sonjardas and Co.
Karsandas Fulchand
Gulabchand Harakchand
Jethabhai Govindji
Pravinchandra Gulabchand
Jethumai Narandas
Raghavji Valabhdas
Jethabhai Karsalchand
Bimal Mathuradas
Keshavji Jagdivandas
Morarji Kanji
Rubi Mills
Hemantgiri Pratapgiri
Jethabhai Jannadas
and three hundred and eighty
others.

**CHRISTIANS' DUTY TO
CONGRESS.**
Mr. Joachim Alva alluding to
the statement of the President of
the All-India Catholic Conference
held last week at Bangalore which
said that Catholics should be
guaranteed in the future Indian
Constitution, declared that he as
a Mangalorean felt deeply sorry
for not being in Mangalore to
the titled Catholics in Conference
there that they had clearly no
business to demand rights as a
minority community before set-
tling first at least in a measure
their duties towards the
national cause.

HOW A POLICE INSPECTOR WAS OUTWITTED.**Helpless Before 800 Satyagrahis**

(From Our Own Correspondent).
DHARWAR, Aug. 15.
Summons have been issued
against Sjt. R. B. Dhavale, Guru-
thatt Joshi, H. A. Mittman, H. K.
Umarji under S. 85 District Police
Act. It will be remembered that
these gentlemen were arrested
sometime ago and had to be dis-
charged by the Ballhona Magis-
trate. They had intimated that
they would attend Court only if
expenses of their journey were
paid.

PERSUASION ILLEGAL.

The prohibition movement has
been going on with vigour in Kit-
tur. The Inspector of Police
found some workers near the li-
quor shop. He was told that they
were peacefully persuading
people not to drink liquor. The
Inspector said that such a thing
was illegal and that moving
through the streets advising peo-
ple not to drink was also equally
illegal. He cited the authority
of the Collector's order in justifi-
cation.

The workers refused to move
away whereupon the Inspector
arrested them and released them
at night. The next day he found
some people sitting about a 100
feet away from the liquor shop.
They were all arrested. In all
three batches were arrested con-
sisting of 14 persons in all. As a
protest against this conduct of
the Inspector people gathered be-
fore the liquor shop and one of
them told the Inspector that the
crowd numbering not less than
300 had come to picket and that
he might do with them as he
pleased. The gathering includ-
ed a large number of ladies. The
Inspector found himself helpless
in that situation and could do
nothing.

The Deputy Agent, Mr. Wood,
in an interview, and discussed
with the leaders of the strikers
expressed his sympathy and being
convinced that the strikers car-
ried out the orders of the said
communique and assured that he
will put up the cases of all the
strikers to the Agent for his
sympathetic consideration and
his decision will be communicated
to the Secretary, C. I. P. Rail-
waymen's Union, Bhusaval, early.

Due to this hope the strikers
have kept their programme pend-
ing till August 15. "If no de-
cision will be arrived before the
15th instant the strikers have re-
solved to start for Bombay to see
the Agent without passes.

first degree but his greatest qual-
ity that attracted him (the speaker)
was his extraordinary scholarship
and his complete mastery over
the English language which he
utilised for translating the Bhag-
wad Gita.

DUTY MUST PRECEDE RIGHTS.**Thana Christians Support Congress.**

The Municipal Market of Thana
was crowded with an audience of
Indian Christian ladies and gen-
tlemen and members of other
communities to attend the public
meeting of the Nationalist Chris-
tian Party of Bombay.

It was for the first time in the
history of Thana that Christians
met together for distinct political
action leaving towards the Con-
gress point of view. Miss Wells,
from the U. F. presided.

NO RACIAL BITTERNESS.
Miss Ida Dickinson, who receiv-
ed an ovation on rising to speak
first dealt with the duty of Chris-
tians towards the present National
movement and remarked that she
never found any racial bitterness
on the part of Satyagrahis, as
evidenced in her trip last week to
the Sabarmati Ashram.

Mrs. Fernandes and Mrs. Tikak
spoke eloquently in Hindi and
Marathi respectively.

Mr. Jos Bennie referred to the
significance of the present National
Movement and exhorted the
Christians to contribute their
share long over due to the na-
tional movement.

Mr. J. B. S. Maileu carried great
conviction to the audience by ac-
cusing the Christians to take to
Prohibition and Swadeshi.

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their duties towards the
national cause.

Mr. Walton's vote of thanks to
the chair brought the meeting to
a close.

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Indian Labour**Swadeshi Enterprise****Reco Turkish Bath Soap.**

Rs. 1-9-0 per doz.

Agents: Ramanally Ebrahim & Co., 81, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

"Congress Labour Week."**TO-DAYS PROGRAMME.**

6-30 a.m.—Prabhat. Pheries of
unemployed in each Ward carry-
ing Congress and Unemployed
Slogans.
9-30 a.m.—Distribution of hand-
bills on unemployment and Street
corner meetings to propagate the
best methods of curing unemploy-
ment by establishing Complete In-
dependence.
12 Noon.—Meetings at the gates
of Factories and distribution of
Congress Literature.
12-30 Noon.—12 Lories of un-
employed to parade the streets.
PUBLIC MEETINGS.
2 p.m.—For Ladies. Behind
Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel.
8-30 p.m.—A Ward, Chulha Koll-
wada. 8-30 p.m.—E Ward, Ce-
ment Chawl, Chikhalwadi. 8-30
p.m.—D Ward, Chikhalwadi. 8-30
p.m.—E Ward, Koltwada. Nawab
Tank. 8-30 p.m.—F Ward, Sewree
Cement Chawl. 8-30 p.m.—G
Ward, Nagoo Sayaji's Wadi.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT PICKETING

(Through S. P. C. C.)
In order to avoid delay in the
disposal of any complaint or re-
presentation about picketing, the
public are requested to apply not
to the Boycott Committee but di-
rect to the Secretary, Bombay Pro-
vincial Congress Committee, at the
Congress House or to the Officer
in-charge, Captain's Cabin, Con-
gress House.

A New Invention To Stop Motor Thefts.

Demonstrations of an ingenious
device for the prevention of motor
thefts by the "Triumph" Motor
Equipment Agency, Bombay, are
being shown to those who are inter-
ested in the matter.
This mechanism is very easy to
operate, but could only be adjusted
by either the owner or the autho-
rised person who is acquainted
with the combination number.

VILE PARLE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.**Mr. Kalbag's Candidature.**

An appeal signed by Dr. S. K.
Vaidya and other prominent men
in the suburbs is issued in support
of Mr. S. N. Kalbag's candidature
for a seat on the Vile Parle mu-
nicipal board. Mr. Kalbag is a Con-
gressman and has taken a good
deal of interest in civic problems
and in co-operative credit organi-
sation.

Daily Weather Report.

POONA, Aug. 17.
The monsoon has been active in
Tennessee and Pegu and between
the Kumaon and East Vindhya
ranges, generally in the western
half of the Peninsula and fairly
active in northeast India.

Rainfall has been nearly general
in Lower Burma, West United
Provinces, East Central India, Punjab
Hills, Konkan, Mysore, Malabar,
local in Assam, West Central Pro-
vinces, Bombay Deccan, North Hy-
derabad and Madras Deccan.

A few falls occurred in Bengal,
Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East United
Provinces, East Central Provinces
and southeast Madras.
Chief amounts: Mahabaleshwar
three, Karwar, Kurnool, three-
quarters, Ratnagiri, Chitaldrug,
Mangalore, Cuddalore, Mercara, a
half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease
in the plains of West United Pro-
vinces, increase in Punjab and
Kumaon Hills, east United Pro-
vinces, Konkan, Malabar, Mysore, and
Madras Deccan and extend into
Bikaner, Bombay Deccan and West
Hyderabad.—F.

Hoshliapur, Aug. 16.—Shamial
and Kanjar Hariana aged 14
and 18 years respectively, are ar-
rested under section 3, Ordinance
6 of 1930.—F. P.

Lahore.—Sjt. Nek Mahomed who
of sentenced under section four of
ordinance five to six months
rigorous imprisonment has been
released on tendering an apology
for giving an understating not to
participate in anti-Government
agitation in future.—A. P.

KATNI STONEWARE PIPES**Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.**

Laxmi Building Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Satyagraha News In Brief.

Lahore, Aug. 16.—Five Akalis
arrested to-day for picketing were
tried and sentenced to three
months rigorous imprisonment.—
A. P.

Jungle-Satyagraha has been
started at Janol. The first batch
of 11 was led by Sjt. Mangilaji
Gadodia on the 15th. All of
them have been arrested. Com-
plete hartal was observed at
Shegaon on Saturday.

Yeotmal.—Vishwanath Pant was
charged under section 117 I. P. C.
and sentenced to undergo one
year's R. I. and under section 26
(G) of the Forest Act to a fine of
Rs. 50. Four volunteers were sen-
tenced under section 36 (G) of
the Forest Act to undergo four
months' R. I. by Mr. Pande, the
Sub-Divisional Magistrate.—Free
Press.

Lahore, Aug. 16.—One hundred
politicians were transferred from
Borstal Jail to-day to Multan.—
Free Press.

Madura, Aug. 16.—Eight persons
were arrested yesterday for pick-
eting liquor shops.—Free Press.

Coimbatore, Aug. 16.—Bhumi-
nialak Das was sentenced to 6
months' R. I. for defying Section
144.—Free Press.

Guntur, Aug. 16.—Sistla Venka-
tashayya, Manager of the
All-India Spinners' Association
(Production centre) was sentenced
to one year's R. I. under Section
143 I. P. C. and 74 Salt Act.—Free
Press.

Guntur, Aug. 16.—B. Adinaraya-
na, an old man of 75 was sen-
tenced to 6 months' R. I. for har-
bouring volunteers in his house.
V. Dikshittulu, a Sanskrit and M.
Venkatappayya, Hindi teacher in
Sarada Niketan, were sentenced
to one year's R. I. and Rs. 300 fine
or in default to six weeks more.—
Free Press.

Nasik, Aug. 16.—The mass Civil
Disobedience of Forest Laws at
Kaiwan, which was arranged to
be commenced on the 20th inst.,
has been postponed to a date later
in view of elaborate preparations
being made. Great enthusiasm
prevails.—Free Press.

Khandwa, Aug. 16.—Mr. Rai-
chand Nagda, Secretary of the
Khandwa Congress Committee
was arrested on Wednesday and
tried on Thursday in connection
with the Flag incident of the
High School. He was sentenced
to six months' R. I. and a fine of
Rs. 500 or in default to undergo
imprisonment for three months
more. At a meeting held on
Friday in Gandhi Chowk under
the presidency of Mr. Agarkar
he was congratulated.—Free Press.

LAHORE, Aug. 16.

Information from Montgomery
Jail says that Mr. Mohanlal, mem-
ber of the Servants of People
Society, undergoing sentence
here, has been put in charge of
the Jail Library. Swami Purnanand
has been given teaching work,
though he is suffering from
diabetes and has lost six pounds
in weight.—Free Press.

Lahore, Aug. 16.—Five Akalis
were arrested yesterday for pick-
eting foreign cloth shops and were
sentenced to three months
rigorous imprisonment.—Free
Press.

Calcutta, Aug. 16.—Nine ladies
who were arrested yesterday for
picketing foreign cloth shops in
Burrabazar were released to-day
from the Labazar lock up.—Free
Press.

"AMBROSE APPLEJOHN'S ADVENTURES."**B. A. D. C.'s New Production.**

Several months have elapsed
since the Bombay Amateur Dram-
atic Club has staged a produc-
tion. The last time we saw the
local amateurs was in the "Alad-
din" which had a very successful
run in the winter months. On
Saturday at the Empire Theatre
there were the usual "first night-
ers" to witness and pass judgment
on "Ambrose Applejohn's Adven-
tures" which the Club produced.
Except for the "talkies" which
provide the usual entertainment
in these dull days, there has been
nothing doing in theatres for
some time and it was a good idea
to revive this popular play by Wal-
ter Hackett.

The story of the play
is well-known. Ambrose Ap-
plejohn, a staid citizen
living a well ordered life, craves
romance and adventure. May be,
it is the spirit of his pirate ances-
try that awakes his slumbering
fires in him. But "Man" Ambrose
looks for something to make up for
the humdrum forty years of his life
and finds plenty to give his blood.
Pirates, spies lovely women and
sleuth hounds, all strut the stage
and give the play, the air of a real
thriller.

Mr. Charles F. Buser plays the
title role. There was evidence of
stage consciousness in his initial
appearance, but he improved as
the play wore on. The honours of
the night were with Mr. R. Sun-
ley who portrayed Borolsky. He
acted with spontaneity and made
a plausible villain.
Miss Betty Hastic was remarkably
successful in the part of Anna
Valecka—a role which demanded
the highest acting.

The heroine—Poppy Faire was
played by Miss Phyllis Anthony
with charm and grace and Mr.
Heggie Hunter in the role of Lush,
the butler, was eminently correct.
The play is scheduled to run for
five days and is deserving of patron-
age.

Dholera Satyagraha.**(Through Satyagraha Committee.)**

RANPUR, Aug. 16.
Yesterday three persons were
arrested from Kamliya, a small
taluka village. The arrested per-
sons were immediately removed to
Dhandhuka where their case will
be taken up very soon.

To-day will be observed as the
Ladies' Day of the Congress Week.
The local Khaddi Samiti is getting
thousands of cotton yarn spun
daily at the rate of 6 pies per
count per lb. The average result
being about 20 counts and the
average output being 3/4 of lb.
per day, spinning only offers a
living wage of about 6 to 8
annas per day to an indus-
trious worker and as such many
poor people are taking advan-
tage of the Samiti's activity. The
Samiti informs any prospective
buyer to inquire at the Ranpur
Branch for his Khaddar needs.

Specialised Bank Officers' Course

C.A.I.B. C.A.I.B.
JOHN

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

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USERS. Please enquire for your wants at the following address: where DIAMONDS ARE IMPORTED ONLY FROM RIGHT SOURCES and where your purchases will be found most economical and safe and saving immense waste.

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HEAD OFFICE: **BHOOGILAL LEHROVANI, 114-116, Zaveri Bazar BOMBAY-2.** Telephone No. 24477. Residence: 68647

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5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from **H. I. Dixon & Co., Ltd.** Structural and Sanitary Engineers Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab. Ajam Building, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

Two Attractive Flats To Let

To Vegetarian. Suitable for Monthly Rent Rs. 250, 150, 100. 20, 15, 10. Ravel Building, Lamington Road, opposite M. Powell and Co. Apply OWNER, Third Floor.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERT. Sukhadwalla Building, REVELIN STREET, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY Telephone No. 22560

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1930.

N. W. F. PROVINCE.

The Frontier trouble has occasioned further hysterical outbursts on the part of the "Civil and Military Gazette". The victims naturally are the Congress "jackals" otherwise the contemptible "Rabbits". "Take a pack of velpine jackals, let loose among nobler denizens of the jungle" says the paper. "they swarmed throughout the Frontier districts, spreading their poison as they went, and like jackals creased and fled at the first sign of danger." Who were the "jackals" who succeeded in reaching the Frontier? We do not know. Nor do Government, for no official communication has yet been published. But according to the "C. & M. G." they "cringed" and "fled" "unwillingly" to Bombay. "The policy of drift must end," demands the darling of Simla and Lahore. "British prestige must be re-established from the Afghan border to Capr Comorin, and Bombay made to demonstrate its harbouring Indo-anglers." The paper is suffering from a "Congress complex" Bombay being specially on its brain. We would have treated its effusions with the contempt that they richly deserved but for the fact that the "Civil and Military Gazette" not unoften reflects the mind of the bureaucracy. It is undoubtedly the fact that in certain quarters any stick is good enough with which to beat the Congress. And the Afridi trouble is a very handy stick. Almost every Anglo-Indian paper is using it to condemn the Congress although not to make the mad demand that "Bombay must be made to do penance". And so does the diabolical press of England. Indeed the "Daily Telegraph" goes a step further: "The original cause of the outbreak was the unquestionably deliberate campaign of lies carried on by the Congress Party's agitators abetted by the Soviet Government." None of these very honest journals had had the decency to remember two very significant facts. First that Government have consistently refused to follow up their famous "It is believed" allegation by anything remotely approaching a proof of Congress culpability in the result of the trans-border tribes; and secondly, Government maintained their silence in spite of repeated challenges by the Congress to prove their case. Yet Anglo-India and its British models still persist in their wild and lying charges. In this connection, however, we notice that the "Times of India" has shifted the correct Anglo-Indian ground. It has taken pains to quote extensively from the Bombay Congress Bulletin with the object of showing that the picketing campaign at Peshawar and the defiance of official orders in connection therewith were both organised by the Congress Committee. Our contemporary's solemn labours to prove the obvious is really amusing. But it is very valuable, in so far as it goes by inference, to confirm the claim of Congressmen that the charge of sending an invitation to trans-border tribes to invade Peshawar is a concoction, pure and simple, to prejudice the Congress.

What, however, is the real position? Let us state the facts in their true sequence. As with the rest of Indians the people of the Frontier have their political aspirations. They have been sharing the humiliation of India being under foreign domination. They have also felt—and felt very keenly—the added humiliation of being treated as worse slaves than their other countrymen. They agitated for their rights. Government never showed any willingness to grant anything substantial to these unfortunate men.

The true reason is to be found in the Simon Report of blessed memory. But the excuse advanced has invariably been "communalism": which is just as absurd and fantastic as denying to the whole of India her freedom on ground of occasional communal outbreaks. The Frontier Muslims were not deceived. Under the leadership of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan they joined the national movement of Mahatma Gandhi. They did and are doing nothing more than what was done and is being done in the different parts of India. And it is to their lasting honour that, in spite of their warlike tradition, they never swerved from the path of complete non-violence. Pledged to non-violence, they started the campaign of picketing which led to the tragedy of April 23 and its aftermath. The full and complete details of what happened during those days—and what is happening now—cannot be known unless a mixed Committee of Inquiry with the widest possible terms of reference investigates every aspect of it. But enough is now known in India to warrant the conviction that unjustifiable and uncalculated for ruthless policy of repression pursued by Messrs. Isomonger, Metcalfe and company has neither broken the determination of the Frontier Pathans nor driven them to violence, although almost every single Frontier leader is in jail to-day. They have suffered cheerfully; and they have suffered much. The spectacle of suffering roused the sympathy of the Afridi who, as Sir John Maffey points out, is closely related by blood and in custom and sentiment to the Frontier Pathan. It is untrue to suggest that the Afridi revolt is due to Congress "agitation". Even the "Muslim Outlook" says: "Every single shot fired by the Afridi on the Indian army and by the Indian army on the Afridi is a reminder to us that between themselves Isomonger and Metcalfe have made sworn enemies of erstwhile friends." No action was taken to abandon the policy of those responsible for the Frontier tragedy. Indeed they received encouragement to pursue further their policy of "absolute rule". It failed. And to-day Peshawar is being punished with Martial Law for the failure of that policy. Even the "Times of India" admits it, in its own way, when it says: "But we are told by Congress publicists that this trouble could never have arisen in the settled districts of the Frontier Province unless Government had repressed the Muslim inhabitants there in the exercise of their natural political rights. With that we entirely agree. The Frontier Problem can never be solved by Martial Law as a substitute for political justice, much less can it be solved by blaming the Soviet Government or making Bombay 'do penance'."

WELCOME MOVE.

If there is one point on which all schools of political thought in this country, all communities and commercial classes are emphatically united, it is the promotion of 'Swadeshi'. But India cannot hope to make rapid progress in her economic and industrial regeneration unless there is greater co-ordination of effort for this purpose, greater understanding of the difficulties of the problem, and keener desire to solve it. The boycott movement now sweeping over the country has great potentialities as an effective political weapon but from the industrial point of view its work in helping to promote indigenous industry will remain negative, unless the healthy mentality it promotes, the mentality that insists on patronising Swadeshi products first and foremost, is assisted by well-organised propaganda to popularise Swadeshi goods and to create conditions for the manufacture of that class of goods which India does not yet produce but urgently needs. We welcome, therefore, the formation of the "Bombay Swadeshi League". The League within the short period of its existence has already taken the right step of making a good beginning in getting together material for a directory of Swadeshi goods. The League proposes to start a campaign among the manufacturers of this country to induce them to advertise their goods constantly and attractively, and on its part, the League hopes to set up "an organisation to induce the people of this country to use Swadeshi manufactures". It desires the Press to co-operate with it. We are confident the Indian Press will extend to it the heartiest co-operation. We hope the Bombay Swadeshi League will achieve, particularly as the present time is propitious for the patriotic cause it advocates, its object of strengthening and promoting the growth of Swadeshi industries and of putting the manufacturer, the dealer and the consumer in touch with each other through the medium of the Press. As it rightly observes in its appeal: "If Swadeshi is to succeed, intensive work

must be done for the next six months. If the opportunity is missed, it may take six years to achieve a similar result." It is the duty of every son and daughter of India to help the League in its arduous work and see that the opportunity is not missed.

PERTINENT REMINDER.

In a letter to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the Secretary, Bombay Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, "the principal body of foreign cloth dealers in this city," points out that "for the last three days (since Wednesday) the presence of a number of Sergeants and police constables in and about Shakh Memon Street has been causing a deal of excitement and irritation in the popular mind." The Secretary declares: "My Committee understand that the police constables are moving about with a view to arrest picketers under the Ordinance" and he expresses the anxiety of the Committee that "the unfortunate incidents that are daily taking place in front of some of the foreign cloth shops in the Fort area are not repeated near the place of our business." We can well appreciate the anxiety of the Committee. At their general meeting immediately after the Picketing Ordinance was proclaimed, the members of the Piece-Goods Merchants' Association had declared that they did not require any ordinance for the protection of their trade. In their letter of protest to the Bombay Police Chief, they give a pertinent warning that police attentions would only tend to put difficulties in the way of their trading interests. The manner in which the Picketing Ordinance has been interpreted and administered by the Bombay Police is rightly resented by every school of political thought in this city and by patriotic business men. In charging the picketers the Police scarcely take the trouble of proving that there has been "molestation." The Police have ignored the necessity of awaiting specific complaints from dealers in foreign cloth that they have been interfered with in their pursuit of business by the picketers, before proceeding to arrest them. We do not see the necessity of maintaining a large number of Police in Shakh Memon Street when its business community does not need the protection offered, when in fact it declares that such protection is not only superfluous but "irritates the popular mind" and consequently affects conditions of good business.

UNWARRANTED INTERFERENCE.

Three boxes containing three hundred copies of the Patel Enquiry Committee's Report on the Peshawar happenings of April 23 were brought to Bombay by a special messenger from Allahabad and were detained at Victoria Terminus by the G. I. R. Railway authorities "under instructions received from the Police." The public is certainly entitled to demand an explanation from the Government of Bombay regarding this unwarranted interference with a citizen's right to sell for public information a book which has not been proscribed though we see no reason why such a report should be proscribed. Particularly in view of the fact that the official Committee's report on the Peshawar tragedy was unsatisfactory in public estimation, it is desirable that the other side of the case presented by a Committee of responsible men commanding public confidence should be available for study by everybody. This attempt to place difficulties in the freedom of circulation of the Patel Report is sure to increase the suspicion that the authorities do not desire the public to ascertain both sides of the case and come to its own conclusions. The right attitude for Government to adopt is to appoint a Committee, consisting of non-officials as well as officials, who enjoy the confidence of the public, to investigate the truth about the tragedy.

"GANDHIJI-KI-JAI"

My little boy, whose sparkling eyes Have scarcely seen two summer skies, With prophetic vision sings this lay: Gandhiji-ki-jai, mama, Gandhiji-ki-jai. So sweet and pure, my little boy! He leaves his every treasured toy, Uplifts his tiny hands to pray: Gandhiji-ki-jai, mama, Gandhiji-ki-jai. God truly speaks from lips of such, Fresh coming from His magic touch; Then soon the whole wide world will say: "Gandhiji-ki-jai, Mahatma Gandhiji-ki-jai."

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION AND INDIAN STATES.

AN APPEAL TO THE PATRIOTISM OF THE PRINCES.

(BY SIR M. VISVESVARAYA.) There are four parties, each with distinct interests, concerned in the coming Constitutional reforms, namely, (1) the British Government and the people of Great Britain, (2) the people of British India, (3) the Rulers of Indian States and (4) the subjects of Indian States. It would not be wrong to say that, with India as a Dependency of Great Britain, the interests of all the four parties are in the keeping of the Governor-General-in-Council, at Delhi or Simla, who takes his orders from the Secretary of State as representing the Parliament and people of Great Britain. The people of British India have by prolonged and persistent agitation, brought matters to a stage when the British Government has to grant them some form of responsible government, immediate or semi-autocratic rule within their territories to the extent permitted by the Paramount Power. The majority of the Princes, though not unwilling to participate in the responsibilities and privileges of a Central Government, have shown little enthusiasm, so far, to introduce responsible government within their States. The people of Indian States, though in many respects circumstanced like their compatriots in British India, are not in a position to put pressure on those in authority over them, for similar concessions, because they are controlled by two masters, namely, the Rulers of Indian States and the Paramount Power—the British Government. There is some kind of alliance and unity of purpose at the present time between the British Government and the Rulers of Indian States, mainly because the control of the subject populations is shared by them. A quarter of a century ago, the chief Minister of an important State, now living in honourable retirement, was questioned by the writer in regard to the general trend of administration of Indian States, in those days, and his answer was summed up in these words: "When the British Agent supported the Maharaja, the Maharaja became the Maharaja. When the Maharaja made mistakes and was at the same time disliked by the Agent, the Agent took control and became the Maharaja." Matters continued in this state down to the time of the Minio-Morley Reforms, about the year 1910, after which the British Government gave the Princes some liberty of action, presumably with a view to win their support in the fight against democracy and nationalism.

Why people want responsible government. The people of India are, convinced that so long as the affairs of their country are controlled and their interests are liable to be interfered with by arbitrary power, exercised by a few persons, whether British or Indian, they have no means of bettering their condition. If a country of the size of India is to have a modern system of responsible government, the only appropriate form is a federal union like that of the United States of America, or of the Dominion of Canada, or Australia. If, in such a union, the powers and responsibilities of the Central, Provincial and State Governments are clearly defined by Statute to the extent to which they are in the countries just named, the interests of the entire population of India will be safe, and the population will have the opportunity, which it is seeking, of building up its national life and economic prosperity on a solid foundation. The Simon Commission has not squarely faced the situation. It has been extremely conservative and cautious. According to its recommendations, the Government at the Centre will be carrying out, as at present, the policies and behests of the Governor-General under the direction of the Secretary of State as representing the British Parliament and the British nation. Under the Commission's proposals the Central Legislature will be slightly enlarged, the representatives of the people, who go into it, may make speeches and criticise Government measures to their heart's content, but they will have no power to dismiss the executive council or ministry and replace it by their own nominees. The indirect elections proposed will reduce even the quality of that criticism.

The Constitution suggested for the Provinces provides that the ministers should be the creatures of the Governor who will be armed with overriding powers and emergency powers, for the exercise of which he will be accountable, not to the Provincial Legislature but to the Governor-General in some cases, and, in others, to the Secretary of State and the Parliament of Great Britain. In the case of the Indian States, the Commissioners are for the maintenance of the 'status quo'. To them, the Princes in the States are everything and the subjects nothing and it has not occurred to them that the States' subjects are also likely to have ambitions, and desires for the betterment of their condition.

DISINCLINED TO FACILITATE CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCE. The Commissioners seem to imply that the Princes are opposed to a Federal Union. This is hardly correct. More than a dozen years ago, the question of a Federal Government at the Centre was considered by a Committee of Princes and Ministers of Indian States, when, in the capacity of a Minister, the writer happened to be a member of that body. Even at so early a date, a few leading States considered the proposition as quite feasible and were prepared to send representatives to a Federal Legislature.

The Commissioners have made no effort to present the case for a federal constitution in a favourable light. While protesting that they are preparing the country for an All-India Federation, they have suggested the setting up of a Council composed of representatives of British India and Indian States to serve as a "permanent machinery of consultation" and they talk of the "creation of a 'tradition' in the working of that Council. The words quoted here either misrepresent the intentions of the Commissioners or they indicate a desire on their part to relegate the question of the Federal Union to the Greek Kalends. No one reading the recommendations of the Commissioners on this part of the subject, can escape the conviction, that the hesitation of the Commissioners proceeds from a general disinclination on their part to facilitate constitutional advance, whether in British or in Indian India.

WEAKENING THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The Governor-General-in-Council at the head of the Government of India has authority over all parts of the sub-Continent at the present time. The Commissioners propose to separate the Defence Forces from the control of the future Government of British India and place them directly under the Viceroy. They also propose to take away the Paramount Power, or ultimate control over the Indian States, and vest it in the same authority, aided by a consultative Council composed of representatives of British India and the States. The Central Government has not to be strong if it is to safeguard the interests of the huge population committed to its care. Without the control of the Army, there can be no self-government, and it should be remembered that the reformed Government of India, when constituted will be the largest unit of British India. (Continued on page 2.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

An Anglo-Indian Threat. Writing on the Yeravda conversations, the "Pioneer" of Allahabad has held out a threat that if Lord Irwin's efforts fail "there will be no alternative but to put in action the utmost force that is at his disposal to stamp out the lawlessness to which the Congress leaders' decision will grant license." When a paper is impudent enough to offer peace at the point of the bayonet it cannot be expected to be sensible enough to realise that Lord Irwin's "efforts" to bring about peace are being spoiled by his own men. But the fact remains that the unchecked official campaign of repression makes India wonder what really is meant by the peace-moves. And when this is seen in a background of threats offered by the bureaucracy's favourite papers, what is more natural than that India should fall to find any trace of good intentions on the part of her masters? That is why the country's reactions to peace constitute a demand about "bona fides" and a definite warning that there can be no tinkering with fundamentals.

Real Enemies of Peace.

But neither the bureaucracy nor its hangers-on of the Press can appreciate all this. They have decided to ignore almost deliberately the real issues involved in the struggle. More they are misrepresenting motives. For instance, the spokesmen of the various Indian Chambers of Commerce and their representatives in England will be surprised to find that "Indian businessmen have realised the error they made in lending a hand to the early efforts of the wreckers and are now pleading for peace." And they will be still more surprised to learn that their appeals for peace are addressed to the Viceroy rather than to the Congress "merely to save their faces." An honourable peace is very desirable. But the challenge to it does not come from the side of Indians.

Humiliating Political Prisoners.

According to an Associated Press message Messrs. Abhyankar, Mahankhal Chaturvadi, Balmukund Tripathy, Bhagwandin and Dalulal Misra who are serving their sentences in the Jubbulpur Jail, were forcibly compelled to give their finger impressions. The humiliation to which they were thereby subjected, is simply scandalous. One can well understand the necessity of having the finger-prints of ordinary criminals. But to insist on the finger-prints of such distinguished Satyagrahis as Mr. Abhyankar and his friends betrays a mentality that is devoid of common sense. It suggests that Mr. Abhyankar and his friends are ordinary felons who are capable of committing crimes and absconding leaving nothing as clue for the poor guardians of law and order, nothing but their finger-prints. The excessive zeal and ignorance of Jubbulpur officials would be amusing if it were not insulting.

Sensible View.

In a letter to the "Times of India" published in its issue of Saturday Mr. Beadon-Banks, a European resident in Nagpur, remarks that now that peace parlays are in progress and there is apparently a desire on the part of the Viceroy to conciliate Indian Nationalist opinion "it would seem in the fitness of things that no untoward incident should be allowed to mar the possibilities of settlement." But the "lathi" charge in Bombay on the Tilak Anniversary day and the arrest of Pundit Malaviya "displeased," he says, "any such expectations." He contrasts the behaviour of the Bombay authorities with that of those in Nagpur in dealing with processionists and declares: "One fact emerges from these comparisons and that is that it is the duty of the Viceroy to ward off exuberant officials in Bombay to put away the 'lathi', unless and until the crowd actually attack the forces of law and order. That will never be, in all probability." The last sentence is a just tribute to the non-violent attitude of Bombay crowds. But the Viceroy must check "exuberance" not only amongst Bombay officials but much nearer to him. Is there not an element in the Government of India still anxious to promote "ruthless rule"?

UNCONSCIOUS TONE OF AN OVERLORD An American Paper On Viceroy's Speech

The New York "Nation" writes: The Viceroy's speech before the Indian Legislative Assembly has added very little to the prospect of early peace in India. To be sure, he said that the coming Round Table Conference would not be bound by the Simon recommendations and that dominion status was the final goal in India. Both had been said before. The remainder of his speech was largely given over to denunciation of the Nationalists. In the unconscious tones of an overlord whose subjects have offended him he attacked the civil-disobedience campaign and put upon the Nationalists the "original blame." He praised the police and gave fresh weight to rumors that have for the most part been shown to be false by saying: "Several of our men have been brutally murdered."

ENGLAND'S MISSION IN INDIA. As An American Sees It.

"Unity of Chicago" writes:—An English magistrate has forbidden the wearing in India of the famous Gandhi cap! As this cap has become a kind of symbol of national revolt, this order of the Viceroy's Government is perhaps understandable, yet so petty as to appear quite ridiculous. It has significance, however, as indicating the desperate straits to which the "Raj" is being driven these days by the persistent and heroic "Satyagraha" campaign of the Indian people. Much more significant is the order of the Government forbidding the use in India of the spinning-wheel, and thus the spinning of native cloth ("Khadda"). This native spinning is the corner-stone of Gandhi's great movement for the liberation of his country. Its success has been amazing. Especially in this crisis have the people turned with one accord to the spinning-wheel for the production of cloth which will make unnecessary the purchase and use of foreign cloth, which is predominantly, of course, the white cotton cloth manufactured on the looms of Manchester and

Leeds. Under the impulse of the national revolt, the boycott of British cloth has become so extensive as to threaten the life of the greatest industry in Britain. There is a reason, you see, for the recent rapid increase of unemployment in the English Midlands! This blow at British industry, as Gandhi clearly sees, is a blow at British rule in India. Hence it is as a war measure, first of all, that this banning of the spinning-wheel must be interpreted. It is a desperate attempt to strike back at Gandhi's alarmingly successful campaign of non-violent non-cooperation. But it has a significance, also, far deeper than this. What is fundamentally revealed here is England's mission in India—not to lift the Indians up but to grind them down, not to liberate them politically or socially but to hold them in perpetual economic bondage! The Simon Commission is opposed to Indian independence not because there are serious difficulties in the way of India's surviving without England, but rather because there are much more serious difficulties in the way of England's surviving without India.

BOMBAY LAW STUDENTS' DEMAND. Hold Advocates' Exam In Feby Next.

At a largely attended meeting of the students reading for the Advocates' Examination, held on Thursday last, under the presidency of Mr. M. N. Talpade, it was unanimously resolved to send a deputation, to wait upon the President, Secretary and members of the Bombay Bar Council, with view to urge upon them the necessity of holding a Special Examination in February 1931, on the main ground that the peculiar conditions prevailing in the Presidency in general and the City in particular, for the past few months were not conducive to such intensive study as the inordinately high standard of passing the Examination requires.

THESE MOMENTOUS TIMES. Mr. Talpade explained the purpose of the meeting and after referring to the present political situation stated that it could hardly be expected in such momentous times when history was being made in the country, that students should remain totally unaffected by all that was going on before their very eyes.

Mr. Kirtikar, was confident that the Bar Council would appreciate the difficulties of the students and that in response to the representation signed by over two hundred candidates who had appeared at the last Examination it would in all probability announce its decision very shortly to hold another examination in February 1931 as a special case.

There complete unanimity at the meeting as to the necessity of holding such a Special Examination.

Ultimately those present formed themselves into an Association under the name of "The Bombay Presidency Law Students' Association" with Mr. M. N. Talpade as President, and Mr. Ranglidas J. Mehta as the Secretary.

SECTION 117 NOT APPLICABLE.

Chief Court Quashes Sentences.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 13. Chief Justice Wazir Hassan of Oudh Chief Court heard yesterday an objection petition filed by the President of the Oudh Bar Association against the conviction of Babu Mohanlal Saxena and Mr. C. B. Gupta, two advocates of the Chief Court, under Section 117 I.P.C. Babu Mohanlal Saxena, Lucknow's first Congress "Dictator," along with Messrs. C. B. Gupta, Advocate, Intiaz Ashraf, then President of the Town Congress Committee, Dr. Laxmi Sahai, Pandit Jaidyal Awasthi, S. Nigam and Shyamunder Quaiser, Secretary of District Congress Committee, was arrested on 14th April on charge of having abetted in the manufacture of contraband salt on the previous evening. All of them were charged under Section 117 I. P. C. and sentenced to eighteen months R. I. each. Of them Mr. Intiaz Ashraf contracted Phthisis while in jail and was recently released unconditionally, being believed to be dangerously ill. Others are still serving their sentence. None of them preferred an appeal but the Bar Association through its President petitioned the Chief Court, contending that the conviction and sentencing of the accused under Section 117 I. P. C. are illegal and that they must be tried and sentenced only under the Salt Law. After going through the records of the convicting Court, His Lordship quashed the conviction under Section 117 I. P. C. and sentenced them under the Salt Act to six months' imprisonment.—A. P.

Principal's Ban On Gandhi Cap

RAJAHMUNDRY, Aug. 16. The Principal of the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, has notified students prohibiting them from wearing Gandhi caps in the College class room and College premises, warning them that they will be liable for expulsion if they contravene the rule.—Free Press.

G. I. P. RY. TO EFFECT ECONOMIES. Curtailment Of Passenger Train Service.

BOMBAY, Aug. 16. At the 70th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held on 7th August 1930, the following subjects were discussed:—Curtailment of passenger train service.—The Chairman pointed out to the Committee that this year the railway's receipts were dropping badly and in consequence it was necessary to effect economies. Consequently the Railway had decided with effect from 1st September to discontinue the running of the following:—

(a) Up and Down Sholapur Express between Bombay and Sholapur will be cancelled. (b) Up and Down Poona Passengers—Nos. 21 and 28—will be cancelled except on Saturdays and Sundays. (c) Up and Down Nagpur Passenger trains—Nos. 157 and 158—will be cancelled between Bombay and Bhusaval. (d) Up and Down Passenger Trains—Nos. 353 and 354—will be cancelled between Bhusaval and Nagpur. (e) Up and Down Passenger trains—Nos. 11 and 12—will be cancelled between Jhansi and Delhi. (f) Up and Down Passenger trains—Nos. 403 and 404—will be cancelled between Manikpur and Allahabad. The trains mentioned had been selected as to cause the least inconvenience to the travelling public. It was also proposed in the near future to alter the present Poona Mail train, which carries first and second passengers only, to carry all classes of passengers mainly third class. A statement of facilities sanctioned for the travelling public during the quarter ending 30th June 1930 was placed before the members.

Refreshment stalls on Poona Express Trains.—This question was discussed at a previous meeting when the Chairman promised that an Indian Officer would be deputed to inspect and report as to the quality and variety of refreshments supplied and as regards the general cleanliness of the stalls. The Chairman stated that the inspection had been carried out and instructions had been issued for improvements to be made where necessary.—A. P.

BOMBAY CENTRAL STATION.

To Be Opened In Mid-December?

BOMBAY, Aug. 16. The following subjects were discussed at the 64th meeting of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Local Advisory Committee held on Thursday, the 24th July 1930:—Opening of the Bombay Central Station.—The Chairman stated that it was hoped to have the Bombay Central Station opened about the middle of December next, after which all the long-distance passenger trains would start from and terminate at, that station. Colaba would continue to remain the terminus for the local and suburban trains until about March or April next year, when it was expected that the alteration at Churnbaga Station would be completed when that station would become the terminus for these trains.

Revision of time table to come into force from September 1.—The Chairman stated that a revised timetable would come into force from September 1.

Members enquired whether it would not be possible, under the revised timetable, to stop 3 Down Kathiawar Express at Dhanu Road Gholve and Daman Road at week ends as is done at present. The Chairman replied that in view of the altered timings and earlier departure of No. 9 Down, slow passenger, the necessity for these stoppages would not arise. With the accelerated running of 3 Down, there would be less margin of time than before to arrange the stoppages asked for. It was therefore suggested that before making any further changes, the results of the alterations now proposed be watched for some time. This was agreed to.

EXCURSION SPECIAL TO KASHMIR.

Proposal to run an excursion special for second and third class passengers to Kashmir.—The Committee was informed that it was proposed to run, next month, an excursion special for second and third class passengers to Kashmir.

Compilation of a pamphlet containing information regarding the principal commodities, location and names of traders.—It was suggested that in order to bring traders and customers throughout the country into touch with Vendors of various commodities, this Railway should compile a pamphlet containing information regarding principal commodities, location and names of traders dealing in the same, similar to the one the B. N. Railway had recently introduced.—A. P.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST INDIAN MILLS. "Foreign" Mills.

(By VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.) The Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" has been kind enough to extend to me the use of his columns—to expose the subtle movement on the part of certain people to bring about a general strike in the Bombay textile mills. Mr. Wilson of the "Indian Daily Mail" could not see, where and how the harm was done to the Indian Mill Industry, and hence, he seems innocent of, and is rather grieved at the "Conspiracy against Indian Mills," being exposed to public view by me.

"The Indian Daily Mail," some days back, gave prominence to the views of "a prominent merchant" of Bombay. It mentioned two things:—(1) There are a hundred thousand cases of foreign piecegoods, rotting in Bombay warehouses, valued at Rs. 4,00,00,000 (Rupees 4 crores). (2) These goods should be taken delivery of by the merchants, the Indian public should buy these British and foreign piecegoods (worth according to him, Rs. 4 crores); then and then only would the position of the Indian mill industry improve! The editorial comments (i.e. "Gossip") by "Scrutator" alias F. W. Wilson, have endorsed these views on 12th August.

Hence, "a prominent merchant" behind a "pseudonym" is eluded, we have to deal with comrade Wilson, who professes himself to be—"as strong a believer in Swadeshi as anyone"—probably as strong a believer as "a prominent merchant" in Foreign goods.

"IT'S NOT SO NAMED IN THE BOND!" Now, I come to Mr. Wilson's powerful argument, regarding "honouring the bond" of the wealthy British merchants. "Scrutator" wants to know—"who Mr. Bhuta is," or whether he is prominently engaged in business—a not very pertinent question—when he is very anxious that the British Manufacturers should get about four crores of rupees—from the Indian "merchants"—and through them from Indian people themselves. Still, he may know that I belong to a profession, "as honourable" as his own.

The "Scrutator" further gossips:—"Apparently, to Mr. Bhuta there is no such thing as honouring one's bond, and it is an easy matter to advise other people to lose their money or to go bankrupt."

The charge would obviously be in with the British statesmen whose policy resulted in the ruin of India's flourishing textile industry. Some few weeks back, when "Scrutator" was publishing secret history of what proceeded at the Viceroy's Palace at Simla, on December 23, 1929—and showing his profound knowledge of constitutional history—that H. E. the Viceroy could not give a pledge to Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian leaders, that the proposed Round Table Conference would be called specially, for offering a "Dominion Status Constitution" to India.

He was happily pulled up by being shown the very recent example of "The Irish Convention" being called by Mr. David Lloyd George, the then British Premier, for the special purpose of offering a "Free Dominion" status to Ireland!

At such a crisis in Ireland's history, Mr. David Lloyd George and the British Statesmen rose like one man, to confer "Dominion Status" on Ireland.

This is an incident of recent British Constitutional History—which Mr. Wilson quietly forgets—in order to run down Mahatma Gandhi's very moderate demand, for "Dominion Status" for India; the President of the Liberal Conference just endorsed it, after a week. Still, Mr. Wilson—after his getting the charge of the "gadi" of the "Indian Daily Mail" took it into his head to run down such a reasonable and peace-loving attitude of Mahatma Gandhi and the two Pandit Nehrus. He wanted to separate Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, from such reasonable attitude of Mahatmaj. The result is Direct Action in India—on a large scale. The Liberals wanted further arguing and petitioning in the Round Table Conference.

Mr. Wilson was warned of this London "show"—but, still he sticks to it!

"Honouring the Bonds!" Let Mr. Wilson study something of Indian History, and her economic history in particular for an answer.

Such a distinguished Viceroy as Lord Lytton calmly wrote in a Dispatch, that all the promises given to India, by Queen Victoria in her Proclamation, may be quietly broken! India's famishing millions are to be thought of first—before thinking of paying crores of rupees, to foreign manufacturers and their agents—who have prospered on the ashes of millions of Indian textile workmen, whose means of subsistence was snatched away from them, and who had to starve, on account of the inroads of foreign manufactures into India.

ASSAULT CHARGE ON HUSBAND FAILS Russian Wife A Trespasser.

Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, delivered judgment on Tuesday the 12th inst. in the alleged assault charge brought by Mrs. Mina Dalal against her husband Mr. M. P. Dalal, her mother-in-law, and two servants. The Magistrate held in his judgment that a wife could be a trespasser as the effect of the grant of alimony was that the accused husband was rid to the fullest possible extent of the attentions of his wife in consideration of the grant through the courts by him to her pecuniary compensation, and the wife might not intrude on the husband's privacy in any way, and that if she wanted the amount collected or increased, she should apply to the courts with authority but had not any right at all to pester him with her demands.

As to whether the complainant was a trespasser the Magistrate held that she became a trespasser immediately the interview ended, and her persistence in remaining indicated that her intention was to annoy her accused husband and his household. As to whether too much force was used in ejecting the complainant the Magistrate declared that force had to be used to get rid of her who would not go away and there was no alternative but to bring her out bodily to her waiting car and that she received very little injury as she herself had stated.

The Magistrate further observed that the accused had acted with restraint in the exercise of their right to remove the complainant. Under the circumstances the Magistrate discharged the accused.

"VILIFYING & VITUPERATING." Before the judgment was delivered, the counsel for the Defence, Mr. G. S. Velinkar, on the 11th inst., had pointed out that the counsel for the complainant had added insult to injury by vilifying and vituperating Mr. Dalal and his mother, and that his remarks were utterly unjustified and uncalled for. He further pointed out that whatever justification there was for the suit, there was none for the prosecution to be spiteful and vexatious in bringing a case against Mrs. Shirinbai Dalal, the mother-in-law, who had not come between husband and wife. He pointed that with nullity and divorce proceedings pending, private overtures for settlement would amount to collusion and that would be fatal to the divorce proceedings brought by Mr. Dalal. He further pointed out that there was a deep laid scheme to create a compromising situation, because the taxi driver to go away as she probably wanted to sleep in the billiard room all night and by calling the taxi driver as a witness to prove that she had spent the night in her husband's house. He remarked that the complainant being a woman of the world and a divorcee wanted to use the divorce proceedings and that her intention was to annoy Mr. Dalal and his family. He argued that she committed criminal trespass, section 104 of the Penal Code authorized to eject such a trespasser. He remarked that if she desired an increase of alimony, she should have gone to the High Court and not to her husband. Concluding Mr. Velinkar had requested the Court to discharge the accused honorably without a charge being framed.

ALIBAG FOREST SATYAGRAHA BEGINS. National Flag In Forest. (From A Correspondent.) ALIBAG, Aug. 13. Great enthusiasm prevailed when more than 2,000 farmers broke the Forest Law at Chari today. Six cows were taken in the forest area, for which no fees have been paid. Mr. H. R. Patil, of Chari, climbed on a gas-tree and hoisted a National Flag there. While getting down he broke a branch, 3/4" in diameter and 3 feet long. He was arrested on the spot. Another volunteer Mr. Sadhe, ("Bal-Sharad Vihari") is also arrested. Even Katkaris, a forest tribe, have promised to join as Satyagrahis.

Mr. N. T. Thale was given 5 months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. D. N. Patil (younger brother of Dattu Anna) of Vaghran was acquitted.

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Madras.—A message from Salem says that motorbus dashed against a palm tree yesterday, killing instantaneously one passenger, President of the Union Board, and inflicting serious injuries to three others.—A. P.

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Karachi.—The Italian aviator Savino left for Rome on Friday morning.

Cambalore.—Mr. George Vedamanickar, a Christian student aged 20, went to an unfed well with the intention of practising "yoga" underneath water, and jumped into it with folded hands. Before his friends could come to his rescue he was drowned.—Free Press.

Cochin.—The Cochin Government have accepted the motion brought in the Legislative Council praying for issue by the Maharajah of a proclamation abolishing the practice of distance-pollution.—Free Press.

From the fall of the fifth wicket the partnership between Sutcliffe and Whyatt yielded 119 runs.—B. O. W.

GREAT 6TH WICKET STAND. LONDON, Aug. 16. Rugby.—At the close of play today England had made 318 runs for five wickets. The following are full scores:—

Hobbs c. Kippax b. Wall	47
Sutcliffe (not out)	138
Whyatt l.b.w. (b. Wall)	13
Dullepsinghji c. Fairfax b. Grimmett	50
Hammond b. McCabe	13
Leyland b. Grimmett	38
Whyatt (not out)	13
Extras	13

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ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE IN YERAVDA Courtesy Shown By Jail Officials.

Whether peace comes or not, it will certainly be to the credit of those who were in charge of the arrangements that they did their level best, within their limitations, to create an atmosphere for peace. First of all, the Nehrus were transferred from Naini to Yeravda partly in car and partly in a special first class saloon train. They were shown all possible courtesy by the Jail and Police officers while under escort. After their arrival and admission into the great Yeravda Jail, they were allowed food from friends and what is more from fellow-prisoners like Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.

The actual peace parleys were carried on the first floor of the Jail. The Jail in the main room which was neatly furnished with cushioned sofas, and in the middle of which was kept a round table. All there they sat, Mahatma, with the two Nehrus on either side, then came Sardar and Kakasabhai Kalekar on their sides with Jai Ramdas and Mrs. Naidu on the outside. Messrs. Jayakar and Sapru sat facing all the while wondering what high souls they were trying to persuade to come to peace with the Britishers. All the distinguished leaders sat round this round table without let or hindrance to their own complete satisfaction having explored possible avenues to peace. Not even the Superintendent was present there. They had their light moments and jokes, they had their more serious moment and repartees and bitter comments passing against different schools of thought. Of course, the parleys themselves are sealed book; nobody can say just at this moment who will be the first to divulge the great secret.

Whatever happens there was sufficient atmosphere created for peace by giving not the slightest chance for offence to any of the august personages.—Free Press.

Liquor Picketers Jailed. MADRAS, Aug. 17.

Nine volunteers were arrested and convicted for picketing today shops sales at Gnanavaram in Krishna District. Eight were again tried for being members of an unlawful assembly and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each under Section 17 Criminal Law Amendment Act.—Free Press.

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PUNJAB'S WOMAN DICTATOR ARRESTED 11 Years Old Boy Jailed.

AKALI'S PICKETING FOREIGN SHOPS.

LAHORE, Aug. 17. Mrs. L. R. Zutshi, eighth Dictator of the Punjab War Council was arrested last night under a bailable warrant for a sum of Rs. 10,000 at her residence. She was arrested under a seditious charge in connection with a speech. Mrs. Zutshi preferred the jail.

TENDER BOY JAILED. Mr. Dharamdas Suri, an old worker was arrested under Section 108 Cr. P. C. yesterday.

Shivkumar, a boy of 11 years, was arrested for persuading people not to smoke cigarettes. He was sentenced summarily to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AKALI CLOTH SHOP PICKETING. Picketing of foreign cloth shops by Akalis under the orders of the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee continues.

Total number of arrests of Akalis made upto 14th August is 115 of which 37 were arrested for picketing, 24 for defying Section 144 and 4 under Section 108 in the Jullundur district.

An interesting incident is reported from Baza Hatti in Lahore. In the interval between the arrest of Akali on picketing duty and the arrival of the next Akali picketers, a Sikh youth purchased a piece of foreign cloth from a solitary shop under picketing. When he was informed of picketing by Akalis he immediately burnt the piece of cloth publicly and to prevent other people buying he himself mounted guard and began picketing till the next Akali arrived. The youth was seen arrested by the Police and was lustily cheered and garlanded by the spectators.—Free Press.

AKOLA FOREST SATYAGRAHA.

AKOLA, Aug. 14.

Akot centre has been closed and Hivarkhed in Akot Taluk has started Satyagraha to-day with a procession of 3,000 people. The first batch of five Satyagrahis under Mr. Karanachandra Agarwal, while on their way to the forest, was arrested as an unlawful assembly, while another batch was arrested while in the forest under Section 379. The ten volunteers have been brought to Akola jail for trial.

A batch of seven Satyagrahis was arrested at Alegaon under Section 379 while offering Satyagraha in the forest. Four were at this centre have been arrested under Section 117 I.P.C. Messrs. Baburao Ghatekar and Amritrao Sonar of Shirpur have been placed under arrest.

A new centre of Forest Satyagraha has been opened to-day at Kurum in the Murtizapur Taluk. A batch of seven volunteers under Mr. Wamanrao Deshmukh was given a hearty send-off by a gathering of five thousand villagers. The batch was put under arrest immediately after it left the village.—Free Press.

High School Flag Incident Sequel.

(From A Correspondent.) KHANDWA, Aug. 13.

Sgt. Raichand Nagda, Secretary, Congress Committee, Khandwa who was arrested on Wednesday and tried on Thursday in connection with flag incident of the High School was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine, in default 3 months more. A huge meeting was held on Friday in Gandhinagar to congratulate Sgt. Nagda.

Sir T. Lipton Arrives At New York.

LONDON, Aug. 16. New York. Sir Thomas Lipton arrived here and was accorded a civic reception.—Reuter.

ANKOLA, Aug. 17.

Dr. Adtut of Mysore addressed a public meeting exhorting students to come out of their schools and to join Satyagraha. He has been arrested on a charge of inciting people to break Forest Law.—Free Press.

SURAT, Aug. 17. Messrs. Maknaji and Gopalji were sentenced to six months' imprisonment for dissuading people from paying land revenue.—Free Press.

BARDOLI, Aug. 17. Motar Raghia, a farmer in Jalapur Taluk, was chosen as the first victim for forfeiture of land for non-payment of revenue. In obedience to a resolution passed at the Jalapur Taluk Farmers' Conference Motar Raghia did not pay his land revenue and consequently his land was forfeited.—Free Press.

USE
KATNI
STONEWARE PIPES

Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.

Laxmi Building Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION
AND INDIAN STATES.

(Continued from page 6.)

responsible government ever organised in any part of the world. The two changes recommended by the Commission are calculated to disorganise and weaken the authority of the Government. Even as temporary expedients, they will bar the way to Dominion Status and hamper Indianisation. They may become a fruitful cause of disunion later and possibly lead to a breakdown of the administration in emergencies.

If the country is to have a satisfactory Central Government possessing all the elements of strength and stability for the proper discharge of its functions, there is no question but that it should be of the Dominion type consisting of—

- (1) a Governor-General appointed by the King-Emperor who will be His Majesty's representative in India.
- (2) a Central Legislature consisting of two Houses composed of representatives elected both by British India and Indian States, and
- (3) a Cabinet or Executive Council of 15 or more Ministers, two or three of whom should be responsible for the affairs of the States.

The Constituent Provincial Governments should be autonomous and the States Governments should gradually develop into constitutional monarchies.

The Commissioners have a clear view of what is needed to give the country a sound Federal Constitution but they have shown no disposition to advance the cause. They prefer to see the fruition of the idea postponed to a distant future. After the experience of the United States of America and the Dominions of Canada and Australia, it will be difficult to think of a more appropriate or more efficient form of constitution than a Federal Union for a country of the size and having the enormous population of India.

There will be two special features associated with this Federal Constitution: one is that the Provinces will be in closer and more direct touch with the Central Government than the Indian States; and the second which will follow from the first, is that the representatives of the States will participate in the greater part but not in all the functions and subjects coming up before the Federal Legislature. The Central Government will, of necessity, be more fully representative of the Provinces than of the States. The latter have their own separate Rulers many of whom have full powers of internal sovereignty, and so, only those matters which come up before the Federal Legislature in which both Provinces and Indian States have a common interest will be voted upon by the representatives of the States. Though the actual voting power should be restricted to subjects of All-India concern, the States' representatives might take part in the discussions upon all topics that come up before either House. Schedules of votable and non-votable subjects may be framed under rules based on the new Government of India Act for the guidance of the States' representatives.

SUBJECTS OF COMMON INTEREST.

The subjects of common interest in which representatives of both Provinces and Indian States may take part are enumerated in several Reports. It is perhaps best to go by the latest list prepared in the Simon Report itself in connection with its tentative Scheme of a Council for Greater India. The following is taken from page 205, Volume II, of that Report.

- (1) The Customs tariff of British India.

- (2) The Salt tax.
- (3) Any other form of central taxation affecting the Indian States.
- (4) Railway policy.
- (5) Air communications.
- (6) Trunk roads.
- (7) Posts and telegraphs.
- (8) Wireless.
- (9) Currency and coinage.
- (10) Commerce, banking, and insurance, so far as the matters raised affect both the States and British India.
- (11) Opium policy.
- (12) Indians overseas.
- (13) Matters arising in connection with India's membership of, and participation in, the League of Nations.

Defence and Exchange should be added to this list. Every important measure passed by the Legislature in the region of legislation or finance, will have its influence on Indian States. Its effect on the people may be indirect so long as they reside within the States but they will come under its influence, the moment they cross over into British territory.

NO COMPULSION.

It is argued that the Princes have rights and privileges guaranteed by treaties and that some of them are not willing, and none of them can be compelled, to join the Federation. This is true to some extent, but it has been pointed out that more than a dozen years ago some States were willing to send representatives to a Federal Legislature. The representatives of such States as chose to send them now may be admitted at once. The seats of those who do not choose to send may be kept vacant till they of their own accord seek admission. The working of the Constitution with the co-operation of the representatives of such States as may decide to send their representatives will itself remove apprehension and inspire confidence. Since the bulk of the work done in the Central Legislature affects the interests of the States' people directly or indirectly, every important State will soon find that it is to its advantage to participate in the work of the Central Legislature and Central Government through its accredited representatives.

The Central Legislature should consist as at present of two Houses, a House of Representatives and a 'Senate'. These names will be more appropriate than the terms 'Legislative Assembly' and 'Council of State' by which the existing Houses are known. If there are to be any nominations to the new Legislature, it should be to the future Senate or Upper House. There should be no nominations to the Lower House. Members should be elected to the two Houses from the Provinces and States in proportion to their population. The elections to the Lower House should be from regular Provincial and State constituencies and not by Provincial or State Councils. The representation should be by population. The number of members from the States in each of the Chambers may be about 23 per cent. of the whole, corresponding to their share of the entire population of India. If the Federal House of Representatives and Senate contain, say, a total of 320 members and 100 members, the number of representatives of the States in them will be 73 and 23, respectively.

PARTICIPATION IN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

In order that the business connected with the States may receive adequate attention and proper treatment the representatives of the States, both Princes and people, should be eligible for appointment as Ministers in the new Federal Government. If there be a total of 15 Ministers in the future Federal Cabinet, say, three of them may be chosen from people having experience of States' administration and possessing the confidence of the Princes.

In constituting the Ministry or Cabinet of the Central Government, there might be statutory provision to render the members of the Chamber of Princes eligible for appointment as Ministers. Questions of franchise, constituencies, strength of each Chamber, etc., are matters of detail, which may be settled after special investigation. We have the examples of the Dominions of Canada and Australia to guide us in such matters.

TREATMENT OF STATES' SUBJECTS.

The position of the people of the Indian States is singularly invidious. In its scheme for the Council for Greater India, the Simon Commission has ignored their very existence. The Commission whose duty it was understood to be to discover avenues for promoting the constitutional advance of the country has studiously abstained from any reference to responsible Government within the States, notwithstanding the precedent set by the Montagu-Chelmsford Report.

The subjects of Indian States cannot agitate as freely as the people of British India do because, as remarked before, they are under a sort of dual control. The States' executives are generally unconstitutional, and in the majority of the States they are liable to suppress agitation sometimes even by unfair means. The British Government at present is marking time and having troubles of its own is not disposed to interfere.

It may be worth while inviting attention to the fact that the Rulers of States, who are particularly about their treaty rights and privileges, had been reduced at one time, or until about five and twenty years ago, to a very subordinate and humble position. They were not permitted to communicate with or even visit one another without the permission of the Sovereign power.

If either the British Government or the Statutory Commission had pointed out to the Princes the great benefit to their States and to the country as a whole from a Federal Union and the introduction of responsible Government within their respective States, I venture to think that the majority of the Princes would not have refused to consider the matter. It is hoped even now it is not too late for taking such a step.

NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

If the people of the British Provinces secure self-government, it will not be too long before the States' subjects will also demand constitutional rule. The first principle of such rule is that there should be no taxation without representation. As the States' people are under two Governments both of whom tax them and legislate for them, they will claim representation both in the Central Government and in the internal administration of their States to the extent their transactions affect them. That some of the people of the States are actively in favour of participating in a Federal Government is evident from the representations which they have made from time to time. A detailed scheme of such representation in a Federal Legislature was put forward by the States' People's Conference held at Trivandrum in January, 1929.

It was remarked in a public speech by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner that "Federation has no terrors to the Princes and Governments of the States." There will be no obstacle to the satisfactory application of the Federal principle from the outset, if only the British Government makes up its mind.

In the initial stages till all the States decide to join the Federation, there can be no objection to the Simon Commission's proposal to maintain a consultative Council for Greater India. It is assumed that some of the Princes will not send their representatives to the Legislature from the start. The proposed Council may deal with questions connected with such States only for a time. But, ultimately, after the Federal Union comes into full operation, the functions of the Council may be restricted, along with those of the Chamber of Princes, to the duty of safeguarding the personal rights and privileges of the Princes.

POSITION OF INDIAN STATES' RULERS.

No help has been given to the Princes to understand that it is more honourable and comfortable for them to be constitutional rather than autocratic rulers. There will be no guarantee that in this democratic age, any but the most capable and efficient among them will be able to hold their own. Some of the changes suggested may not be palatable to them at first, but reflection will show that whatever the character of the Ruler, a constitutional Government will always keep up a respectable standard of administration in the interests of its subjects. It should be remembered that whatever the defects of the Ruler may be, monarchical succession in his line and the privy purse will

be more assured under a constitutional broad-based on the people's will.

It is hoped that the Princes and Chiefs will not be misled by the Commission's view, but will take time by the forelock and initiate a movement to demand a Federal Legislature from the start. A strong Legislature representing all the interests in the country, with an Indian Cabinet giving effect to the wishes of the people under the orders of the Crown, should be welcome to the Princes, on grounds both of common interest and patriotism. By the States' people and British Indians coming together constitutionally, national solidarity will be promoted and the Princes will feel that they have a share in the Government of their Motherland.

APPEAL TO PRINCES.
It is understood that some of the more far-seeing Princes are already taking steps in this direction, but remembering that the ultimate basis of their authority is the loyalty and affection of their subjects, they will be greatly strengthening their future position, and it will also be to the eternal credit of their Order, if they rise to the occasion and work for unity and nationhood at this critical time.

As regards the principle of responsibility in their internal administration, the Indian States' Rulers have an example before them in the sacrifices made in the year 1871 by the Daimyo or Feudal Lords of Japan who surrendered their rights at the call of their country to facilitate its unification and social reorganization. The sacrifices the Indian Princes are called upon to make on the present occasion will be very light in comparison with those made by the Japanese nobility mentioned. All that the Princes are called upon to do is to carry on their administration in the spirit of the time in consultation and in co-operation with the most capable of their subjects. They are asked to begin of their own accord the changes which in a few years' time will be forced upon them.

We live in a competitive and a rapidly changing world, and the struggle for existence is becoming keener and keener. The people of the States also want more freedom and initiative to build up their economic life. It will be a wrong done to them to allow them to fall behind in the race for progress. The people might tolerate, benevolent dictators like Signor Mussolini of Italy or Gazi Mustafa Kemal of Turkey for a time, but the appearance of such men on the political horizon is a rare phenomenon. All things considered it is now indisputable that democracy, despite its many imperfections, is the only form of Government under which progress and prosperity can be built up by any nation in these days. "We believe in democracy," says Mr. Ford of automobile fame, "because we believe that the collective mind is better than the single mind. With the people thinking together, and planning together, and working together, the greatest advances are possible." It is teamwork of the Princes along with their own people which will elevate individual States, and it is the co-operation of the States with the Provinces of British India that will promote the rapid advance of the country, as a whole, to a level of safety and prosperity which it can never attain under autocratic rule.

DELHI EYE HOSPITAL.
(From A Correspondent.)
One of the most beneficent institutions in Northern India is the Dr. Shroff Charity Eye Hospital at Delhi. It is conducted by subscriptions collected with infinite patience by Dr. Sohrab Shroff, the Parsi Eye-Specialist from Bombay. The endowment fund in connection with the charity institution has reached to Rs. 2,02,000. The monthly expenses of the hospital are about Rs. 1,500. Although the majority of the contributions come from Bombay and the Parsis, naturally in Delhi those who take advantage of the institution are Hindus, Muslims and Christians. The utility of the hospital is emphasised daily. The try for quarters for the resident medical staff becomes insistent. The report for the year 1929 which has been issued shows that the need for starting a diet fund is becoming more pressing. The Managing Trustees had to refuse admission to many patients as they could make no arrangements for their food. This is one of the institutions, the benevolent objects of which have been appreciated by the Government. Lady Reading granted to it a donation of rupees one lakh. Her example has been followed by some of the Indian Princes like the late Nawab of Rampur, and by Lady Thakurdas of Bombay with her contribution of Rs. 4,000. The Sir Ratan Tata Trusts pay Rs. 150 and N. M. Wadia charities Rs. 100 monthly. Dr. S. E. Sen and Dr. S. K. Sen (Bacteriologist of Delhi) have given their free service to the Hospital. The report makes special mention of Dr. S. N. Mitter, Dr. Umrao Singh and Sister S. Chaba. The accounts have been audited by

ORIGIN OF RANGOON RIOTS.

Police Praised.

RANGOON, Aug. 15. A Burma Government resolution characterising the Riots Enquiry Committee Report as lucid, referring to the Committee's finding as to the genesis of disturbances which took place in Rangoon at the end of May last states that fighting started with a quarrel between Andhra labourers and Burman would-be labourers in which it was clear that Andhras attacked Burmans whom they largely outnumbered at the time.

INFLAMMABLE.
The material was inflammable but the Committee reports that feeling might have been prevented running so high and the originating quarrel might probably have been avoided by greater care and forethought on the part of shipping agents in the matter of dispensing with Burmese labour which had been employed during the strike and the reintroduction of Andhra labour and by closer touch with police.

The Committee see no reason to believe that any premeditated political influences were behind the disturbances. Fighting quickly became sporadic throughout the town and the situation was never one for the police and they, in the Committee's opinion, lacked a suitable form of organisation to deal at the outset with the difficulties which were outside all previous experience.

WHY POLICE WERE HOSTILE TO ANDHRA.

The Committee find that on the first day, there a number of instances where small police parties without officers proved themselves ineffective witnesses. They surmise that this was the result of misinterpreting orders, warning them against reckless action and lack of sufficient number of responsible officers. The criticism that police showed favouritism to Burman rioters, appears to have arisen largely from the fact that the attitude of the Andhra to the police was throughout hostile whereas that of the Burmans was not.

The Committee record the opinion that the police force in the main wholeheartedly did its best to cope with the disturbances in an impartial spirit. The resolution says that the Committee's suggestions for strengthening the police force both in officers and other ranks and numerous points will receive the careful consideration of the Government. The Government thanks the Committee for their clear and obviously impartial report.—A. P.

Released Congressman Springs A Surprise.

Through the Secretary Tanka Congress Committee, JALGAON PETH, Aug. 16. Sjt. Deokinandan, Secretary District Congress Committee, Jalgaon, East Khandesh, was to be released on 15th instant but the police brought him here on 12th evening from Dhulla jail and on the early morning of 15th he was released from the Jalgaon sub-jail and escorted to his house in motor car and deceived the public who had arranged for his procession. Sjt. Deokinandan had refused to be taken in procession as long as Mahatma is in jail. He was the first Salt Satyagrahi sent to jail from Maharashtra proper.

A SENTENCE THAT SHOCKED LYALLPUR BAR.

Ladies Get One Month's Hard Labour Each.

LYALLPUR, Aug. 16. Srimati Gaur Devi, who had a sucking infant on her arms, and Dhan Devi were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment under the Picketing Ordinance by Mr. Chammamal, the Additional District Magistrate. They were placed in C Class. The Bar Association at an extraordinary meeting, Mr. Ramchand Nanchand presiding, passed a resolution declaring the sentence as "unprecedented, unnecessary and monstrously brutal." Further, it was resolved that the sentence shocked the conscience of members and the meeting considered its duty to invite the immediate attention of the authorities concerned to mitigate the evil and to play the public feeling as early as possible.—Free Press.

diplomaed accountants and signed by Dr. Shroff who is the Managing Trustee. In these days of overwhelming economic depression, even the most charitable have to be discriminate in their gifts. But we have no hesitation in soliciting special attention of the philanthropic to this national eye hospital which is conducted with co-operation of leading Musalmans like Dr. Ansari, Hindu friends, and the moving Parsi spirit, Dr. Shroff.

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DEPRESSED CLASSES WANT IMMEDIATE DOMINION STATUS.

Joint Electorates With Reserved Seats.
DEPRESSED CLASSES CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

The All-India Depressed Classes Congress which met in its first Session at Nagpur on 8th August 1930 under the presidency of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar M.A., Ph. D., D. Sc., Bar-at-Law, M.L.C. of Bombay, passed the following resolutions:—
1. This Congress unhesitatingly declares that the idea of independence declared by the Indian National Congress is bound to be disastrous and detrimental to the interests of India and therefore dissociates itself from that ideal. In the opinion of this Congress the idea of Dominion Status is best suited to the conditions of India.

2. In the matter of the immediate realisation of the goal of Dominion Status, this Congress has no objection for the transfer of Executive Responsibility in all matters except those in which the immediate transfer of control is impracticable for reasons of administrative efficiency, provided the following safeguards for the safety and security of the interests of the Depressed Classes are introduced in the constitution of India:—
(1) Adequate representation in all the Legislatures of the country, Central as well as Provincial.
(2) Reservation in adequate proportion in the Public services of the country.
(3) Right of appeal to the Secretary of State in cases of neglect in matters of Education, Local Self-Government and other rights and interests of the Depressed Classes, the Secretary of State having the right to certify on the consideration of such appeal in any provision in the Budget or in any enactment as he may deem necessary and sufficient and his certificate to be binding upon the Executive in India, Provincial or Central.

IN HUMAN CONDUCT.
4. As the orthodox classes have failed to secure the confidence of the Depressed Classes by a real change in their inhuman conduct towards them and as they have not shown readiness to consent to the safeguards for the Depressed Classes in the future constitution of India and as the Depressed Classes believe that no political constitution of India acceptable to all can be framed without taking due account of the social condition of the country and as the necessary adjustment cannot be made in the constitution except by the method of mutual agreement and as the movement of Civil Disobedience is a method of stampede and is incompatible with the means of peaceful negotiations, this Congress cannot approve of the method of Civil Disobedience and advises the Depressed Classes not to participate in it.
R. T. ACCEPTED.
4. This Congress accepts the Round Table Conference as the best means of solving the present constitutional problem and advises the Depressed Classes to take part in it. The Congress also takes this opportunity to impress upon the Government the necessity of making the R. T. Conference a complete success as far as it may lie in its hand by inviting to that Conference all parties including the Depressed Classes in their due proportion.
5. This Congress is opposed to the system of representation of the Depressed Classes by nomination in the Legislatures of the country. It demands representa-

tion by their own members through election and rejects the recommendations of the Simon Commission in so far as they provide for nomination for representation of the Depressed Classes by the members of other communities and certification by the Governor.

WANT JOINT ELECTORATES.
6. While believing in the efficacy of separate electorates this Congress is prepared to accept the principle of joint electorates and reserved seats for the representation of the Depressed Classes provided it is accompanied by the system of adult suffrage.
7. This Congress expresses its regret at the undervaluation by the Simon Commission of their claims to representation and the more so inasmuch as it has shown to other Minority Communities whose social disabilities are nothing as compared with those under which the Depressed Classes are labouring. This Congress invokes the principle of equality of treatment to all the minorities and demands by way of adequate representation to the Depressed Classes of weightage commensurate with their disabilities in addition to their population quota of representation.

INDIRECT REPRESENTATION.
8. This Congress accepts the system of indirect election for the representation of the Depressed Classes by members of the Depressed Classes in the Assembly and the Council of State but demands that right of the Depressed Classes to adequate representation therein should be recognized.
9. This Congress regrets to find no provision being made by the Simon Commission for the representation of the Depressed Classes in the Council of State and demands that the right of the Depressed Classes for adequate representation in the Council of State should be recognized.
10. While realising the advantage of the framework prepared by the Simon Commission for the reconstruction of the Assembly this Congress is of opinion that it is more appropriate to the Council of State than to the Assembly. In view of this and in view of the great necessity of improving the constitution of the Council of State so as to make it a more democratic body, this Conference is of opinion that the framework suggested by the Simon Commission for the Assembly should be applied to the Council of State and the Assembly should be constituted on the basis of direct election.

SIMON REPORT CONDEMNED.
11. This Congress does not approve of the proposals of the Simon Commission in respect of the Military in India. This Congress is of opinion that the Army even if it be a reserved subject should not be withdrawn from the Executive Control of the Government of India.
12. This Congress is convinced of the necessity of having one Central All-India organisation for the Depressed Classes of India. In view of this the Congress appoints a Committee,
(1) To frame a constitution for such an All-India organisation to be submitted at the next Session of the Congress and
(2) To function as a Working Committee of the Congress for the next year to deal with all matters relating to the Depressed Classes and arising out of the present political situation in the Country.

FROM THE PRISON CELL.
Gandhiji On "Brahmacharya".

J. C. Kamarappa writes in Young India:—
Gandhiji deprecates the fact that he neglected increasing his speed in spinning and feels it almost too late to go above 150 rounds per hour. He however hopes to quicken it little by little.

His discourse this week is on the third principle—Brahmacharya. An abridged version of which we give below.

"All our principles arise out of the main one—Truth. How can one who attempts to realise Truth worship sensual passions? We know of no one who has realised Truth by leading a sensual life.
"Non-violence again cannot be observed without observing Brahmacharya. Non-violence is universal love. When a man professes to a man what can remain with him or her for others? Neither of them can look upon the whole world as his or her own family. They have already a world of their own. This is a great obstacle in practicing universal love. Hence a devotee of non-violence cannot get married needlessly to even mention from promiscuous relationship outside the marriage tie.
"Can a married man then never realise Truth? The married should remain like the unmarried. They should be like brothers and sisters free from all sensual desires. Regarding all women as mothers,

sisters, daughters is in itself elevating. It liberates us from a bondage. It widens the family and love grows after wiping out the sensual element. Selfishness vanishes and there is little room for mutual conflicts.
"The influence on the mind is the primary object of Brahmacharya and conservation of physical energy is secondary. What folly it is to lose vital energy for sensual pleasure instead of conserving it for building up our bodies.
"Brahmacharya is to be observed in mind, speech and body. One who controls the body but indulges in harbouring sensual feelings mentally is a hypocrite. The body follows the mind. We have to control the mind and we are sure to win in the end.
"Brahmacharya is not merely a restraint over sexual desires. It fully is to be much broader and has to comprise all sensual pleasures—seeing exciting sights, tasting stimulating things, and touching thrilling objects. A Brahmacharya curbs not only his sex but also all his senses. A great deal of harm is done by a narrow application of Brahmacharya. Brahmacharya means penance after the realisation of Brahma as Truth. From this springs the special interpretation of restraint of all senses. The incomplete application to sexual function should be forgotten."

RECONQUER INDIA

C. In C's Fighting Speech
"DO THE RIGHT THING OR CHUCK IT!"

(BY MAIL.)
LONDON, July 21.
General Sir Philip Chetwode, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, who is now in England, speaking at a British Legion rally at Devizes on Saturday (July 19) compared the situation in India vis-a-vis Britain to that which confronted Britain during the war. Sir Philip declared "But now we are up against it almost as badly in some ways as in the war. We hear that trade is going to pieces, that unemployment figures are appalling, that taxation is terribly heavy. Since I have come home from India I have found in all ranks of society what I can only characterise as an un-British spirit. We also hear we shall lose India. "We shall not." I am perfectly certain that if we put our backs to the wall as we did in the great War, we shall come out on top again."

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT OR CHUCK IT."
Sir Philip in the course of his speech said there were only two dangers in India. One was that we might have a big frontier campaign, which we very nearly had the other day. That danger, he thought, had passed. The other was that the great army of Indian soldiers, who had served us so well in many campaigns would go wrong. He did not think that they would go wrong. He had every reason to believe that they would remain loyal.

Sir Philip continued to say that we had reached the parting of the ways in India. We had either to show that we intended to do what was right or chuck it. Otherwise we should not keep the army and the police loyal, because they had been much tried during the last three years. They had had false propaganda put among them and no Government answer to it, for it was not easy to issue propaganda in 222 different languages. He was certain in his own mind that the Army in India was loyal to the core.

SPIRIT OF DEFEATISM.
Sir Philip said that he had come home after two years and he could not say that he was very happy at what he found here. He found here the spirit that we were very much up against was a spirit of defeatism, almost of defeatism, a spirit that we were done for, were beaten, were going down to a second-class power, and all that sort of thing. We had come through the greatest war the world had ever seen by reason of two British characteristics—one, not knowing when we were beaten, refusing to admit when being beaten; the other by pulling for the boat and not for ourselves.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM & "INDIAN DAILY MAIL."

To The Editor of The "Chronicle".
Sir—The Indian public, on this side of the country, have read with great resentment the mischievous and offensive remarks of "Scrutator" of the "Indian Daily Mail," Bombay in its issue of the 8th instant, against Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The "Scrutator" by putting on a buffoon's cap thinks himself a licensed one to rail against any person howsoever respected and venerable he may be. Even the journalistic license would not exonerate him to go so far.—Yours, etc.

GANPATRAI.
New Delhi, August 18.

SHAIKAT ALI AND BANDRA MUSLIMS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir—The Big Brother who never gets tired of saying "We Muslims" was rightly served by the Muslims of Bandra. He had come to address a public meeting but finding the atmosphere against his speaking he had to go back a sadder but not a wiser man for at Nagpur he is reported to have made a speech against Civil Disobedience movement. Bandra was once the stronghold of the Ali Brothers but now since they have proved untrue to themselves and the Mahomedan community the Muslims of Bandra have lost all faith in them. After Shaikat Ali left Bandra, I ascertained the facts from the local Muslim leaders and they told me that Mussalmans do not recognise Shaikat and Mahomed Ali as their leaders. They further told me that if Shaikat came to Bandra next time he would not get an audience of even a few people for the heart of the Bandra Muslims is sound and they will not tolerate any insult to Mahatma Gandhi or other Congress leaders. One of them told me that the fact that the Mahomedan shops remained closed on Harij days conclusively proves the sympathy of the Mahomedan community towards the Congress movement.
Shaikat Ali is welcome to his own opinion but he will be doing a great service to himself if in future he kindly remembers his experience at Bandra before condemning the Congress in the name of the Mahomedan community.—Yours, etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.
Bandra, Aug 10.

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What the People Say

UNDER WHICH RULE?

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—It is a strange to me coming out to this country to find that what is considered laudable and right in England is considered here a crime that has to be punished by imprisonment.

I refer to Temperance work. Archdeacon Wilberforce, Lord Radstock, Lady Henry Somerset and other notable people I could cite as well as the thousands of smaller account in this world's standing, have done Temperance work quite as vigorously as people here who try to do the same thing by persuading people not to go into the toddy shops, equivalent to our "pubs".

Why, if it is the same rule did they not imprison our Temperance leaders at home? also why are quiet crowds dispersed here by force? I do not recognise the rule at home is not always fair but same, and that at least it seems very distorted. I admit that rule at home is not always fair but it is a much higher standard than out here. Imprisonment and assaults on people are not made as they are there.

Coming out from England to Bombay one feels inclined to ask "Is this a civilized country? and had one no knowledge of the Government to add 'by whom is it ruled?' Not guessing the reply would be 'by British rule.'—Yours, etc.

AN ENGLISH LADY.

PEACE MOVE & POLITICAL PRISONERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—The Peace Parleys, or to speak correctly, the Truce move must be now in full swing in Yerowada Jail, and if at all the truce is made, one of the conditions will be the release of 'political prisoners'. It is hoped that the leaders involved in the Truce Move will not miss the real meaning of the Word 'Political Prisoners' and will not be satisfied with implying only the 'Civil Disobedience prisoners'. If the release of these prisoners is intended for creating a true peace in the country, then no peace will be possible unless political prisoners of all creeds i.e., all people who have been suffering imprisonment for political offences of any type, are set free. Barrister V. D. Saraker, Mr. Subhash Bosa, Punjab Kakori Prisoners, Bhagat Singh and others in Punjab, Bengal and other parts of India, and also the 'Reds' meaning the Meerut Trial Prisoners, should be set free. Without the inclusion of all such political prisoners, the term will not be complete and the peace makers will make a gross blunder in the name of peace. If they do not make this meaning clear and secure release of only 'Civil Disobedience' Prisoners.—Yours, etc.

Aug. 16.

THE MADRAS JUDGMENT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—It is gratifying to note the news that the Madras High Court has removed the ban on the hoisting of the National Flag, issued by the Magistrates in the Guntur and Rajamundry districts. These orders were as vexatious and insulting to the national honour as they were illegal.

Now when the order has been set aside, it follows as a rule and it also stands to reason that the Government should immediately order the release of those who have been convicted of the so-called offence because the convictions now do not stand. Hundreds and not few have been sentenced under the so-called convictions in the Guntur District for selecting a headwear perfectly suitable to the requirements and exquisitely comfortable and in keeping with the National spirit. The people, however, have given a true account of themselves when they offered Satyagrah against such wilful order and they have rightly done so. Another equally vexatious order is that of a ban on deposits of those National Associations which have identified themselves with the present movement. These and such other orders empty go to show the queer mentality of the Government towards meeting the just and reasonable wishes of the people in demanding what is their own.—Yours, etc.,

CONCRETE FACTS.

THE BOYCOTTED MILLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—These days there is much controversy regarding the boycott of certain mills in Bombay, and I would like to place before you, my views on the subject with a hope that you will publish same at an early date.

The mills on the boycotted list number 24 and about 50,000 operatives

are employed in them. Has the Boycott Committee thought seriously before trying to close these mills and condemning so many of our countrymen to starvation and misery through unemployment? Why are certain mills boycotted? The reasons given are:—

(1) Because they are European controlled.
(2) Because they do not give financial aid and special facilities to the Congress.

(3) Because they do not allow the National Flag to be flown over their mills.

Are these reasons sufficient cause to throw 50,000 people on the streets? I think these differences could be settled if the persons concerned would face the problem in a patriotic spirit (a patriotic spirit to me means that which is best for the country) and would not allow themselves to be blinded by petty jealousies and private quarrels.

Allow me to analyze the reasons given for the Boycott.

(1) European control. Is the Boycott Committee aware that the majority of the Managers and Department heads are Indians and the skill they now possess has been acquired from our European friends?

(2) Financial aid and facilities. Is it possible that the Boycott Committee does not realize there are always two sides to a quarrel and the reluctance shown by the Boycott Committee arises from distrust? The Boycott Committee has not yet done anything to inspire that trust, necessary for peace. I am sure if the Boycott Committee would come forward openhanded they would not find the Boycotted mills slow in meeting them.

(3) The National Flag. This is a matter of personal sentiment, but for my part I would love to see the National Flag and the Union Jack flying side by side, everywhere, as a symbol of the great unity that is to be.

The Boycotted mills are a valuable asset to the country and it is unpatriotic, in my opinion to destroy them for in doing so we destroy our own people.

I do hope that, at the meetings of the Boycott Committee, taking place at present, some definite settlement will be arrived at whereby we can keep our people employed.

—Yours, etc.,

T. T.

BOYCOTT THE COUNCILS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—In your Notes of the day you congratulate Messrs. Chowna and Iyer for having withdrawn their nomination for the election to the Bombay Legislative Council. I have no word of praise for the above two specially Mr. Chowna, as it was due to the pressure brought about by the Members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber that Mr. Chowna was compelled to withdraw. When will the Bombay Mill-owners awake from their slumber and refuse to nominate on their behalf and withdraw Mr. Mody's candidature? All Indian members of the Mill-owners Association should join in and protest against the nomination of Mr. Mody and use their influence in withdrawing the same. At least to show their sympathy Indian Mill-owners must put in their strong protest and show to the country that they have taken no part in this nomination excepting the lords of the Committee. The same thing can be said of Mr. H. M. Mehta's candidature. Mr. Mehta is a well known business man of Bombay, a Mill-owner and a partner of Mr. Mangaldas Girdhar of Ahmedabad, who is a staunch supporter of Congress. Cannot Mr. Mangaldas prevail on Mr. Mehta to withdraw his candidature? I am mentioning Mr. Mehta particularly as he is a new candidate, and he comes in when the country has decided to boycott the councils. If Mr. Mehta persists in standing for election, then it is the duty of all voters to deny them support as they have no right to go against the country's mandate of Boycotting Councils. Great public leaders have learnt that nothing is to be gained by remaining in Councils. May I know from those who have offered themselves for election what following they have and their qualifications in comparison to the great leaders like Malaviya, J. I. Nehru and others who have resigned and refused to be re-elected?—Yours, etc.,

S. N. C. PATUCK.

BOMBAY POLITICAL PRISONERS' REMOVAL TO TRICHINOPOLY

No Cause For Complaint.

The Director of Information writes:—
Under the caption "Grave Allegations" there appeared an article in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 25th July in which it was stated:—
"We learn from an authoritative source that on Monday (21st July) about a hundred political prisoners

were taken to Trichinopoly from Bombay. They were collected into a carriage divided into four sections carefully closed, only two of which had sanitary arrangement and had to travel for hours suffering from want of proper ventilation. It is alleged that for nearly fourteen hours many of them were subjected to the awful hardship of travelling in compartments which had no sanitary arrangement nor any water-supply and that for eighteen hours they were given no food."

Actually the prisoners sent to Trichinopoly were sent in a properly ventilated prison van containing four compartments (a) providing accommodation for 20 prisoners, (b) for 60, (c) and (d) for 10 each. Compartment (b) provided sanitary conveniences whereas (a), (c) and (d) did not. Orders were therefore issued to the escort to transfer the prisoners from (a), (c) and (d) compartments at stopping places whenever necessary. Adequate and proper arrangements for the prisoners' food supply were made in accordance with the Bombay Jail Manual Regulations. The allegation that the prisoners suffered for want of ventilation is untrue and was most probably prompted by the fact that the escort closed the shutters of the compartments at stopping stations to prevent the prisoners from having any intercourse with the general public.

C. P. MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT.

Amendments Suggested.

Mr. G. R. Kothare, Chairman, the Factory Owners' Association, C. P. and Benar has submitted his objections to the Draft Rules under the C. P. Maternity Benefit Act, 1930, published under Notification No. 1752/1227-XIII, dated 10th July 1930 in the C. P. Gazette of 19th July 1930. Below we give some extracts from his memorandum.

KHAMGAON, Aug. 11.
Rule 3 of the C. P. Maternity Benefit Draft Rules, 1930, renders it obligatory on the part of the employer of every factory to prepare and maintain a muster roll in form "A" attached to these Rules.

In accordance with the definition of the terms "Factory" and "Employer" in the Indian Factories Act, 1911, the employer of labour in the spinning and pressing factories shall have to maintain such a register although, in accordance with proviso to section 4 (1) of the C. P. Maternity Benefit Act, this register, which the employer has been asked to maintain, is practically of no use.

Even the Chief Inspector of Factories will not grudge recommending prosecution to the District Magistrate for the violation of the Act and the rules thereunder and the trying Magistrate will also, without going into the merits of such prosecutions, fine the factory owners, simply because the rules enjoin that the employer of every factory in which women are employed shall prepare and maintain a Muster roll in form "A".

To avoid this unpleasantness, I request the Government to define the terms "Factory", "Employer" and the "Employed", so that only those factories, which work for more than 9 months in the year and which employ continually the same labourers, shall have to prepare and maintain the register prescribed in form "A".

If, however, the definitions of the "Factory", "Employer" and of the "Employed" cannot be changed in the rules as suggested above, then Rule 3 should be changed as follows:—

"3. Muster Roll.—The employer of every factory in which women are continually employed for more than nine months shall prepare and maintain a muster roll in form A attached to these rules."

Similarly, Rule 11 (1), Returns, may also be changed as follows:—

"Every employer of women working for more than 9 months in a factory shall furnish to the Chief Inspector of Factories by the 15th January in each year a return in

YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

YOU MAY NEED ITS HELP SOME DAY.

SUPPORTED ENTIRELY BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

This Hospital gives entirely free Medical, Surgical, Gynaecological and Dental aid to poor sufferers of all communities. The Hospital is a complete unit in itself. A large number of in-door and out-door patients treated daily. Your help is greatly needed.

FUNDS BADLY NEEDED—PLEASE HELP.

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY.

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PLEASE PAY A VISIT AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

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AND IS A

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Bombay House, Fort, BOMBAY.

"Ganapati"



THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

INSURE WITH Presidency

INSURANCE CO.'S

HEAD OFFICE:

AMRUT BUILDING,
Dougal Road, Ballard
Estate, BOMBAY.

No Medical Examination.
Female lives also insured.
Policies from Rs. 125 and upwards

Monthly Premiums from 8 As., Re. 1 and upwards.

Liberal Terms for energetic Agents.

PHOTO OF NERVE CELLS SEEN THROUGH MICROSCOPE



Conquer "Nerves"

(Irritability, listlessness, stomach trouble.)

Nerve-weakness causes bad transmission of the nerve impulses and may result in the irregular functioning of almost every organ of the body. Irritable nerves, digestive troubles, stomach pains, sleeplessness—all these different complaints are due to one and the same cause: "Nerve-Weakness," and can only be conquered by strengthening and feeding up the very nerves of the body.

With Sanatogen, which is a nerve food, you go to the very core of the complaint, you strengthen the nerve-fibres, revitalize the nerve-cells, you put new strength and health into nerves which now play such tricks on you.

"It is years since I felt so well and happy. I was full of pain and depression through indigestion and nervousness, but now through Sanatogen, the world and all that is in it is brighter and more cheerful," so wrote a lady who had taken Sanatogen for six weeks.

Start taking Sanatogen now and for you too the world will soon become a better and brighter place, you will feel healthy and strong again. Red cheeks and a healthy appetite will show you what Sanatogen has done for you.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Druggists

form B attached to these rules, for the previous year ending 31st December."

The above changes in Rules 3 and 11 (1) of the C. P. Maternity Benefit Draft Rules, 1930, are absolutely necessary to maintain consistency with the proviso to section 4 (1) of the C. P. Maternity Benefit Act, 1930.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS' ASSOCIATION.

At the annual general meeting

of the Association held recently the 18th report of the institution was read and passed unanimously. The election of the office bearers and members was as follows:—
President: Shrivram Raghoba Prabhu; Vice-President: Rewappa Nandappa Hattarki; Secretaries:

(1) Narayan Balwant Deshpande; (2) Hari Ganesh Prabhu. Treasurers: Messrs. Vasudeo Keshao & Company. The auditors appointed for the current year were Govind Yeshwant Lubri and Govind Vishwanath Borwankar.



Dad...

When Dad comes home from the Office worn-out, irritable, — sick to death of "Dear Sirs" and "so much per cent" — with a head that aches and a brain like lead — how good he finds a couple of

CAFIASPIRIN

tablets! In a few moments the ache and the brain-tiredness have gone, his nerves are soothed, and the familiar smile lights up Dad's face again. And Mother too, the girls, the whole household, find in CAFIASPIRIN a friend that frees them from aches and pains, and restores them to cheerful well-being.



The Famous Breathable Tablets

PEPS

YOUR BEST PROTECTION AGAINST

Weather Perils

THE first sign of a cough, or trouble in the throat is a warning to take PEPs. As these novel breathable tablets, dissolve in the mouth they give off agreeable medicinal fumes which soothe and disinfect the throat, dispel inflammation and soreness, and heal and strengthen the delicate air-passages to the lungs.



FOR COLDS, CHILLS, SORE THROATS, ETC.

SHIPPING

L. & O. BRITISH INDIA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

A. & O. SAILINGS TO FLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSHALLS (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers	Tons
Aug. 18th	Macedonia	11,120
19th	Rajputana	16,568
20th	Rampura	16,601
21st	Mooltan	16,647
22nd	Ranchi	16,600
23rd	Rampura	16,647
24th	Viceroy of India	16,648
25th	Comorin	16,152
26th	Kaiser-i-Hind	16,153
27th	Rampura	16,601
28th	Naldera	16,601
29th	Ranchi	16,600
30th	Mooltan	16,647
31st	Rampura	16,647
1st	Naldera	16,601
2nd	Ranchi	16,600
3rd	Mooltan	16,647
4th	Rampura	16,647
5th	Naldera	16,601
6th	Ranchi	16,600
7th	Mooltan	16,647
8th	Rampura	16,647
9th	Naldera	16,601
10th	Ranchi	16,600
11th	Mooltan	16,647
12th	Rampura	16,647
13th	Naldera	16,601
14th	Ranchi	16,600
15th	Mooltan	16,647
16th	Rampura	16,647
17th	Naldera	16,601
18th	Ranchi	16,600
19th	Mooltan	16,647
20th	Rampura	16,647
21st	Naldera	16,601
22nd	Ranchi	16,600
23rd	Mooltan	16,647
24th	Rampura	16,647
25th	Naldera	16,601
26th	Ranchi	16,600
27th	Mooltan	16,647
28th	Rampura	16,647
29th	Naldera	16,601
30th	Ranchi	16,600
31st	Mooltan	16,647
1st	Rampura	16,647
2nd	Naldera	16,601
3rd	Ranchi	16,600
4th	Mooltan	16,647
5th	Rampura	16,647
6th	Naldera	16,601
7th	Ranchi	16,600
8th	Mooltan	16,647
9th	Rampura	16,647
10th	Naldera	16,601
11th	Ranchi	16,600
12th	Mooltan	16,647
13th	Rampura	16,647
14th	Naldera	16,601
15th	Ranchi	16,600
16th	Mooltan	16,647
17th	Rampura	16,647
18th	Naldera	16,601
19th	Ranchi	16,600
20th	Mooltan	16,647
21st	Rampura	16,647
22nd	Naldera	16,601
23rd	Ranchi	16,600
24th	Mooltan	16,647
25th	Rampura	16,647
26th	Naldera	16,601
27th	Ranchi	16,600
28th	Mooltan	16,647
29th	Rampura	16,647
30th	Naldera	16,601
31st	Ranchi	16,600

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

Through from Australia.

Through from China.

With limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.

(b) To Marseilles only.

(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles.

Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE

1st Saloon.

Single 252 122 272 262

Return 161 144 178 168

2nd Saloon.

Single 152 122 272 262

Return 101 144 178 168

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

Single 254 124 274 264

Return 147 150 174 162

2nd Saloon.

Single 154 124 274 264

Return 101 144 178 168

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.

FARES TO EUROPE.

London 230 453

Marseilles 28 49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS-OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathgairn", a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her outward voyage in October next year carrying 1st Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND FLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT GOUDAN, MALTA and or TANGIER.

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These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—

Bombay to Plymouth.

Single 254 122 272 262

Return 161 144 178 168

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about

Aug.

28 Mirzapore

29 Malwa

12 Naldera

26 Mores

Oct. 10 Narkunda

24 Rawalpindi

Nov. 7 Mooltan

21 Ranchi

Dec. 5 Maloja

18 Malwa

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Aug.

20th Barpeta

2nd Varela

27th Karagola

Special 1st Saloon cheap excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursdays sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers on the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.

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3. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

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Statutory Statement of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.

130-487, Kalbadvi Road, BOMBAY.

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PLANTS and SEEDS

Imported VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS As. 4 per packet.

10 packets Rs. 2; Best variety Bengal MANGO GRAFTS Rs. 10; LIT-CHEE GRAFTS Rs. 10; GUAVA GRAFTS Rs. 5; SAPOTA (CHIKU) GRAFTS Rs. 8 per dozen. (Our selection.) Catalogues free on request.

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SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

EINE.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers, Tons, Arrive, Leave

uwa Maru 11000 --- @26 Aug

*Rangoon Maru 6059 20 Aug 30 Aug

Fushimi Maru 11000 --- 9 Sept

Tamba Maru 6846 29 Aug 12 Sept

Hakozaki Maru 10500 --- @23 Sept

*Penang Maru 5214 17 Sept 30 Sept

Terukuni Maru 12006 --- 5 Oct

Kaga Maru 5860 30 Sept 14 Oct

Hakusen Maru 10500 --- @21 Oct

*Malacca Maru 5374 16 Oct 32 Oct

Hiruma Maru 10500 --- 4 Nov

*Do not carry passengers.

(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers, Tons, Leave, Arrive

Kamo Maru 8000 4 Sept 22 Sept

Katori Maru 10000 18 Sept 6 Oct

Kashima Maru 10000 2 Oct 19 Oct

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers, Tons, From Hong-kong, From Kobe

Asama Maru 22000 18 Sept 24 Sept

Taiyo Maru 22000 28 Sept 5 Oct

Coinchibu Maru 22000 9 Oct 16 Oct

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:

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Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 73.

Fourth Valuation of the end of 1929.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

1000 p. a. W. Life End. Rs. 22-1/2

Strongest Reserve!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 1,00,00,000

(2) Total Unpaid Reserve Rs. 2,20,00,000

RATIO 100 to 1

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For Agency and other particulars please apply.

Learn practically or by post best and cheapest ways (Rs. 4 per month) from two graduates and earn Rs. 300 a month. Ten times money returned in 12 months. Particulars with testimonials of successful candidates, letters and of buyers from SOAP TRAINING SCHOOL, Calcutta, B. N. RAY (Manager).

Post Box 1618, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 16. Ellora, Halls, Durban.

Varela, Ramsay, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 17. Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.

City of Baroda, McMillan, Karachi.

LOADING.

Aug. 16. Stamer Aquileia for Genoa.

Steamer Mirzapore for Kobe.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Coy's steamer Shwedagon, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S City of Baroda:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Baroda, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Aquileia:—The M Italiana Mail steamer Aquileia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSLS IN THE DOCK.

SATURDAY, 16th August, 1930.

2 Macedonia 23-8-30 P and O S N Co.

3 Braupfels Karachi 20-8-30 L Edwards Ltd.

4 City of Benares, 4,477, Karachi, 20-8, K Nixon and Co.

9 Clan Buchanan M Coast 19-8, J Finlay and Co.

10 Karagola, Durban, 27-8, M M and Co.

11 City of Baroda Karachi 17-8, J Finlay & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sikh Rangoon, 20-8, T Morrison & Co.

2 Garada, 3,218, NF, NF, M M and Co.

3 Barpeta, 1,877, P Gulf 20-8, M M & Co.

10/11 Borneo Maru Kobe 22-8, O S Kaisha.

16 Laxmi, NF, NF, E Anstria and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.

A Goga, Calcutta, NF M M & Co.

C R Gandara, Rangoon, 20-8, M M & Co.

D Nurmahal, Calcutta, NF T Morrison & Co.

D Nurmahal, Calcutta, NF T Morrison & Co.

G Sopine Marie M Coast 17-8, Merchant S N Co.

K Vania, 2,048, NF M M and Co.

L M Dalgoma, 3,571, NF M M and Co.

P Uhiol, Maringoa, 19-8, L Edwards Ltd.

Q Maur, Bangkok, 19-8, F F Campbell and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.

Padma 13-8-30.

Borneo Maru 13-8-30.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.

Rampura 22-8-30, P and O S N Co.

Malwa, 23-8-30, P and O S N Co.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Trewyn 23-8-30 M M and Co.

FROM LONDON.

City of Baroda 23-8-30, K N Nixon and Co.

Taradisa 23-8-30, T Morrison & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Formosa 20-8-30 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lichtenfels 23-8-30 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Ogusta 17-8-30, M Italiana.

Sumatra 22-8-30, M Italiana.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Graciosa 25-8-30 L Tristano.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Swatara 23-8-30, P and O S N Co.

FROM CALCUTTA.

JUPITER
GENERAL

Insurance Co., can give expert advice on all classes of insurance.
J3

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

JUPITER

is a composite office
equipped to do insurance
business in all departments
J 4

"BOMBAY MUST DO PENANCE."

Introduce Martial Law At Once

JAILS ONLY ENHANCE CONGRESSMEN'S PRESTIGE

Anglo-Indian Paper Runs Amok

The "Civil and Military Gazette" of August 15 writes:—

Events on the Frontier have taken a serious turn. The Afridis must be taught a lesson, and a severe one at that. It is useless to drive them back from the immediate vicinity of Peshawar, as was done on the last occasion, for it is obvious they have been enflamed to the extent where they think Peshawar is theirs for the taking. It will be necessary, before peace is restored, to drive them to the hills and impress upon them that the British have not surrendered India to the Congress—a belief they faster as a result of the handiwork of the agitators who have been working among them. In view of the concentration of troops in the Peshawar plain we are led to think that this is the intention of the Government of India, which must have accepted the wise counsel of the military authorities. In this case we may look for a small war. It will cost the country a considerable amount of money, but it is the price the country must pay for its inability to realise the dangers of unfettered propaganda. If such a campaign is undertaken we trust it will prove a useful lesson for the rest of India.

NO HALF MEASURES.

But action on the Frontier is not the only need of the hour. There are other places where a strong hand must be displayed. It will be of little use if the Afridis are punished without equally strong measures being directed against those who are the immediate cause of the revolt. There is no doubt whatever that the Congress is responsible and it is therefore necessary that the activities of the leaders should be curbed. Through leniency and the hope that they would be won over to the side of constitutional progress, Bombay—the headquarters of the movement—has cut out of hand, and like the Frontier half measures have proved useless.

REPEAT PUNJAB NIGHTMARE.

Realising that peace negotiations are in progress the present Congress leaders have taken advantage of the desire to bring them to a successful conclusion by intensifying the campaign and hurling defiance at the Government. This cannot be tolerated and the only reply to such a challenge is to accept it and introduce martial law on the same lines as were adopted in the Punjab in 1919. Half measures then proved useless and will do so again. The leaders of to-day welcome intervention which enhances their prestige; it is useless, therefore, to give them what they want. The present lenient methods are costing the business-man crores of rupees and it will take years for him to recover. He demands protection and it should be given to him. Draconic treatment must be administered for the disease, which, in Bombay, has appeared in epidemic form. We trust the Government of Bombay and the Government of India will face facts, as the latter appears to be doing on the Frontier, and take the strongest measures possible to assure that law and order will be maintained. The policy of drift must end. British prestige must be re-established from the Afghan border to Cape Comorin, and Bombay made to do penance for harbouring India's agitators, who are choking trade, crippling industry and leading India to a state

of chaos from which it may take years to extricate her.

MORE ANGLO-INDIAN HYSTERIA.

Persistent Demand For Martial Law In Bombay.

The "Civil & Military Gazette", writes:—
The Afridi threat to Peshawar which continues to give rise to a certain amount of anxiety, has momentarily turned attention from Bombay to the North-West Frontier Province, where our troops and aeroplanes are endeavouring, under the most unfavourable conditions, to deal effectively with the scattered and elusive bands of tribesmen who, acting against the advice of their elders, left their homes in the hills for the purpose of making an attack on Peshawar. That the "lashkar" which advanced on the city was composed for the most part of young hot-heads has been definitely proved, and for this reason we must not be too swift in our judgment of them. In order to form a proper appreciation of the reasons which prompted them to embark on this foolhardy enterprise, it is necessary to go back a few months to the time when Congress emissaries were despatched to the Frontier districts to preach their revolutionary creed and inflame the passions of the ignorant tribesman. Like a pack of yelping jackals let loose among nobler denizens of the jungle they swarmed throughout the Frontier districts, spreading their poison as they went, and, like jackals, cringed and fled at the first sign of danger. These then, are the culprits, those who disseminate poisonous propaganda and those who control their activities from the safety of the great cities; and the forces of the Government would be more appropriately employed in dealing with these unfortunates dupes of the Frontier. The events of the past few months in Bombay—that hot-bed of Congress intrigue—cannot have been entirely lost upon the virile inhabitants of the turbulent districts of the North-West. Even in the absence of paid propagandists, stories of numerous lawless outbreaks must have penetrated to the hounds of the tribesmen and the open defiance of authority and studied contempt of the law on the part of the 'babu' made a deep impression on the mind of the Pathan, whose respect for the sedentary gentleman is well known. If the 'babu' was capable of such things and had got away with it, then assuredly the day of the Pathan had arrived.

There is no mystery about the origin of the Frontier outbreak and until a strong hand is applied to the situation in British India then the Government must not be surprised if it is called upon to deal with threats from the North-West similar to the present one. The 'babu' must be taught a lesson which will remain long in his memory. He must be persuaded—gently if possible, but firmly if necessary—that a proper respect for the law is demanded of him, and that defiance of authority will no longer be tolerated. He has done his worst among the ignorant villagers of British India, and the fruits of his activities on the Frontier are now being experienced. During the last few months Bombay has witnessed scenes of

(Continued in column 4)

RIOTS & DACOITIES IN SUKKUR

Commissioner In Sind's Press Note.

EXTRA ARMED POLICE SANCTIONED.

KARACHI, Aug. 16.
The Commissioner in Sind has issued a press note dealing with recent riots and dacoities in Sukkur. After referring to the arrival of himself accompanied by the General Officer Commanding, Sind Independent Brigade Area, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Sukkur on the morning of the 6th August, and subsequent consultation with local officials, the Commissioner says that the latest report of casualties shows nineteen killed, and 130 injured. Up to the night of 6th August 150 arrests were made, chiefly of Muslims. After the arrival of the military in Sukkur, the situation was greatly improved except for a regrettable incident on the night of the 7th, resulting in two deaths and several injured.

Very high tension has been existing in Sukkur since the first day of trouble, but united efforts of leading members of both communities with the co-operation of Mr. Green and the assistance of the military, have begun to make themselves felt, and better feeling is gradually being established. Shops are being reopened and a general sense of security is beginning to prevail. The presence of troops stationed at various important points throughout the city has contributed greatly towards this. These troops will gradually be withdrawn and their places will be taken by police.

200 EXTRA ARMED POLICE.
Government have sanctioned the enlistment of 200 extra armed police for the protection of Sukkur City and District. Special thanks of Government are due to leading members of the Hindu and Mohammedan communities who have sunk their communal feelings in the interest of preservation of peace and order.

The situation in the district, however, gives cause for much anxiety. Almost simultaneously with the outbreak of rioting in Sukkur a series of serious dacoities occurred in outlying villages. The exact cause of these dacoities is not yet known, but it appears probable that they originated in the general economic distress prevailing in the district. The unsettling nature of the havoc wrought by floods aided to some extent by high communal feeling now existing over a large part of the province. There is no reason to believe that they had any direct connection with the outbreak in Sukkur; but that outbreak has probably contributed to the rapid spread of dacoities all over the left bank in Talukas of the district which have been almost denuded of police. The total number of dacoities reported by the District Magistrate up to the end of the last week was no less than 74 since when there have been reports of further dacoities.

TROOPS SENT TO SEVERAL POINTS.

The military, under the direction of Lt.-Colonel Dumbell have given the promptest and most capable assistance and it is impossible to overestimate the value of their service. Parties of both British and Indian troops have been despatched to as many points as their numbers would permit and numerous arrests have already been made. Owing, however, to the wide extent of the affected areas, it is not possible to give individual protection to every village and district. The Magistrate has, in consultation with the police officers, decided to concentrate upon certain of the larger villages and the railway stations such as Pano, Akli, Sultanpur, Ghokli, Adipur, Khanpur, Mirpur, Daharpur and Ubaur to which the inhabitants of smaller places can be brought for safety.

It has been further decided with the consent of the General Officer Commanding to keep British troops in the district for some days more and retain Indian troops until they can be replaced by special police force now under recruitment. Mr. Price has been appointed Additional District Superintendent of Police for the District and will remain there to assist in the conduct of operations and in investigations that have to be made. Every effort is being made to terminate the present outbreak of lawlessness and prevent its spreading, but it is feared that some time must elapse before order can be completely restored.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA IN KERALA

ALL-INDIA PRISONERS' DAY HARTAL.

MORE VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED.

(From Our Own Correspondent),
CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

Complete hartal was observed in several towns in Kerala on last Sunday, being the All-India Prisoners' Day. In response to the appeal of the Congress Working Committee and the personal entreaties of several local ladies, all the leading merchants in Calicut observed a peaceful hartal by suspending the business of the day and closing the shops. Some of the big streets were plunged in darkness even from 7 o'clock in the night and the town presented a deserted appearance. A large number of children below 15 years of age went round the town with national flags and singing national songs. Hartal was also observed in Cannanore, Palghat and other large towns with perfect quietness.

LIQUOR SHOP PICKETING.

Liquor and toddy shop picketing still continues in Cannanore and other towns. On Tuesday last two Satyagraha volunteers were arrested in Calicut for picketing the No. 9 toddy shop. Mr. P. Kesavan Nair, Secretary of the Calicut District Congress Committee, who has just been released from jail, was again arrested at Chowghat a few days ago.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

The local Swadeshi Committee has arranged to hold a Swadeshi Exhibition in the last week of this month and arrangements are being made for it. Many special features including a spinning competition, musical concerts etc. will be held during the week.

ABKARI RE-SALES IN MALABAR.

The re-sale of 91 shops remaining to be sold in the Calicut Taluk was conducted on Monday by the Revenue Divisional Officer. Policemen were posted at the entrances of the Taluk Office to prevent Satyagrahis from getting near the place of auction. In the end only 28 shops out of 91 could be sold in auction in spite of the assurances of the Divisional Officer to give all protection to intending bidders from molestations from others. Eight volunteers who proceeded to the Taluk Office to picket the sales were arrested by the police.

MAIL STEAMER SPRINGS LEAK.

Passengers Taken In Life-Boats.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Wallington.—Reports are being anxiously followed regarding the plight of the mail steamer "Tahiti" bound for San Francisco. The vessel which has lost a propeller and has sprung a leak 500 miles south-west of Cook Islands. There are over 100 passengers including Sir Hugh Percy Allen, Steamer's "Tofua" and "Ventura" have responded to the S. Q. S. call but they are two days' sail from the distressed liner. Latest wireless messages state that passengers have been taken in lifeboats. The captain of "Tahiti" reports that all is well and the crew is trying to stop the leak. Another steamer, believed to be fairly near, is hastening to her assistance.—Reuter.

Wellington.—The Captain of "Tahiti" has wireless that the engine bulhead has given way and he has given order to abandon the ship.—Reuter.

LATER.
Wellington.—"Tahiti" reports that the order to abandon ship has been cancelled and passengers are remaining aboard.—Reuter.

(Continued from Column 2).

paralleled in its history. The police have been faced with a problem of extraordinary difficulty. Apparently acting upon orders from those in authority they have invariably carried out their duties with remarkable restraint, and have on numerous occasions refrained from employing just that measure of force which the occasion obviously demanded. This has proved without question to be a mistaken policy, and one which is not understood by the opposing forces. The time has, therefore, arrived when the Government must apply the alternate rule and one which will doubtless be properly understood. The situation has obviously got to the stage where the civil authorities are unable adequately to deal with it, and the sooner the soldier is called in the better.

THANA JAIL AFFAIRS.

"Prisoners' Grievances Far From Truth".

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"There have been recently a number of allegations in a certain section of the Press regarding the treatment of political prisoners in the Thana Jail. A correspondent writing in the 'Bombay Chronicle' of July 25th gave an account of the prisoners' grievances. In the course of which he stated that the jail contained 3 A class and more than 100 B class prisoners, that the food, which the prisoners were not allowed to supplement at their own expense, supplied to the B class prisoners was unfit for human consumption being unclean, badly cooked and insufficient in quantity, with the result that not a few of the Satyagrahis had become emaciated beyond recognition and that dysentery had become the order of the day. He further alleged that the prisoners are confined in ill-ventilated reeking cells, given insufficient and torn clothing, and are not allowed the use of mosquito, curtains and also made disgusting accusations regarding the sanitary arrangements.

STATEMENT FAR FROM TRUTH.

How far his statement is from the truth is shown by facts which have emerged on enquiry, and by the remarks passed in the Visitors' Book both by official and non-official visitors of the Jail. In the first instance, on the 1st August there were 9 A class prisoners and 32 B class in the Thana Jail. The food, which is well cooked in a fly-proof kitchen, is the same for both classes of prisoners, the only difference in the arrangements being that A class prisoners are allowed to purchase extra food at their own cost if they so desire. On the 12th July Mr. S. K. Wodeyar, Sub-Divisional Magistrate remarked in the Visitors' Book that he had tasted the food supplied to the B class prisoners and had found it quite fresh and on the 15th of the same month, Dr. T. Wells and Mr. J. Karim, both non-official visitors, wrote:—"The food is satisfactory. We do not think the complaint is justified."

"HAPPY WITH SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS."

Again on the 15th and 26th July Mr. Wodeyar wrote: "The political prisoners A, B and C class are all happy now with sanitary arrangements specially made for them recently by the Superintendent. C class political prisoners complain of gift found in their breads. To-day I tasted the breads and found them alright. I was also pleased to see the fresh food being sent to these prisoners in decent and clean pots. B class prisoners still request that they should not be locked up at night, though they are informed the rules do not permit."

"Political prisoners of all classes are now pleased with the arrangements made for them. I was surprised to read the 'Chronicle' yesterday that A class prisoners have not been supplied with mosquito curtains. I have been seeing their using mosquito curtains since my first visit in this month; to-day also I see curtains in all the cells of A class and some even in B class cells supplied at their cost. Timpo has been provided for all seats in the latrines of A and B class. Hot milk and fresh food are supplied to B class prisoners. No complaints from C class about grit in their breads this time. Medical treatment given by the Civil Surgeon is quite satisfactory and the prisoners appreciate that. They thank also the Superintendent and Jailor for heeding their requests in time."

DYSENTERY DUE TO MONSOON.
These remarks go to prove that the alleged grievances in regard to food are without foundation; and in fact enquiry in the Jail shows that the food issued is of good quality and that fresh vegetables are supplied from the Jail garden. As for the allegations regarding dysentery and emaciation of the prisoners, there have been only 5 cases of dysentery in the Jail, none of a serious nature and an inspection of the weight charts of the prisoners shows that the majority of them have gained weight since their admission. The cases of dysentery were due to the monsoon and not to the quality of the food. The cells are properly ventilated by two windows in addition to a barred door and the sanitary arrangements, which are the subject of constant super-

"PUT AWAY THE LATHI."

A European's Appeal To Bombay Officials

HINT TO SIR FREDRICK SYKES.

The "Times of India" publishes the following letter from M. H. Beadon-Banks from Nagpur:—

Sir,—In continuation of my last letter which you kindly published, I seek a further courtesy and trust on the same subject—Conciliation. In the first place it may be admitted that many are the eyes turned on Yeravda whence a Gandhi-Nehru truce is earnestly expected and hoped for. Under such circumstances it would seem in the fitness of things that no untoward incident should be allowed to mar the possibilities of a settlement. If such an incident was ever expected in Bombay, the lathi charge on Tilak Procession day and the subsequent arrest of Pandit Malaviya, dispelled any such expectation. In the past I appealed for conciliation, here is the reply. May I now retort, that the vindication of power, abused in the opinion of officials concerned, is a matter more for regret than pride and I maintain that nothing in the sense of reasonableness should have prohibited the Procession from proceeding down Hornby Road in double file at mid-night, if there had been the will to find the way.

You ask for a parallel? Nagpur supplies it with pride and satisfaction. Friday, 8th August, was "Garhwal Day" in Nagpur and a procession was duly arranged by the local War Council. As far as this is concerned I admit that any Government in the world would prohibit a procession that was meant to congratulate Government Forces who had refused to obey orders, and therefore the procession was banned. Immediately it was known that an order under Section 144 was to be defied, the Government arranged for a demonstration and two battalions of British and Indian troops paraded the principal streets of Nagpur City. This was not intended to intimidate Congressmen, who, as avowedly non-violent civil-disobedience-men, would naturally do nothing to provoke a conflict. The sole aim and object of the demonstration was to sound a note of warning to the badness who throw stones from the rear and disappear. If this was the exact sought, the point was gained completely and when the procession formed, and was held up by a five hundred strong police cordon for nine hours, not a stone was thrown. Indeed, anticipating a lathi charge, over fifty private practitioners formed an Ambulance Corps with fifty cars held in readiness, but these were never used. On the contrary the I. G. of Police in conversation with some of the doctors assured them their ser-

vices would not be required. This shows the spirit in which the C. P. authorities set out to meet a crowd that at one time numbered fifty thousand. Finally, at mid-night, "Garhwal Day" ended and the police withdrew, leaving the assembly free to move about where they would, consequently everyone made for home and bed, thankful that Bombay's example had not been emulated.

Contrast this with the procession of three thousand held up in Bombay because traffic would be dislocated on Hornby Road. Can it be denied that at the most the dislocation would have lasted an hour, whereas, by holding up the procession, traffic was held up on Crutchebank Road for over fourteen hours! As for the final lathi charges, the least said the better. From a comparison of the two situations with identical circumstances, and the case of Nagpur was fraught with possibilities of greater danger, it is self-evident that a little zeal may carry men a long way, ultimately proving utter bankruptcy of statesmanship, including a complete lack of that greatest of all virtues—tact.

Milk that is split should be left to lie, but one fact emerges from these comparisons and that is that it is the duty of the Viceroy to warn exuberant officials in Bombay to put away the lathi unless and until the crowd actually attack the forces of law and order. That will be never, in all probability.

The trial of those arrested has been relegated to the archives of memory, but since the case is not now sub-judice, it is in the fitness of things to observe that the judgement apparently overlooked many vital points raised and it would certainly have raised a cent per cent. chance of being reversed had Pandit Malaviya chosen to test its legal accuracy in the High Court.

It would seem that Sir Montagu Butler will yet emerge as the greatest tactician amongst all Provincial Governors and claim that the forces under him had no recourse to that offensive weapon, the lathi. Not that the other Governors are lacking in sagacity, but that they have allowed minor officials too much personal authority without definite instructions.

In conclusion, let us hope conciliation is yet within the bounds of possibility and in hope thereof, let all forms of provocation give way to the hope that springs eternal in the breast of all Indians and non-official Europeans. If such be the wish of official Europeans also, let their actions speak for them in the future.

vision by the Jail authorities, are adequate. The prisoners are supplied with sufficient clothing which is new and clean, and which has been specially made for these political prisoners."

R. 101'S FLIGHT TO EAST

Receiving Party Leaves For Karachi.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

As R-100 was nearing the end of her pioneer flight to west, the first step in the flight eastwards of her sister ship R-101 was taken when a party sailed abroad the "Ranchi" from Tilbury en route to Karachi under Percy Norton, who will have charge of the mooring mast. The party consist of four chargehands each in charge of his own special technical department. They will begin a month's hard training under R. A. F. personnel at Karachi in preparation for receiving R-101. Some quarters opine that it is very unlikely that R-101 will leave for India before the end of October in view of the extensive alterations now in progress.—Reuter.

SEEKING A WAY OUT OF IMPASSE.

Hindu Liberals Wait On Bengal Education Minister.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.
Eight prominent Hindu, members belonging to the Liberal Group in the Bengal Legislative Council met the Education Minis-

ter at a Conference at the Town Hall to-day and discussed the preliminaries in connection with the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Bill with a view to coming to a solution. The hope is expressed that a way a way may be found of the impasse. Nothing final, however, was decided at the Conference which meets again on Tuesday next.—A. P.

BAN ON PICKETING OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITU- TIONS.

Gujarat College Principal Frames New Rules.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 16.
The Principal of the Gujarat College, which is a Government institution, has put up a notice forbidding students from picketing any educational institution on pain of being rusticated for one year:—"I would rather that the college were closed indefinitely," he observes in his notice, "than permit indiscipline to interfere with the ordinary progress of the work at college."

The principal has also framed new rules forbidding students from absenting themselves from the classes or examinations without his permission. By these rules for formation of any college societies, the holding of meetings of students or students' societies or the inviting of any person to address any college society meeting without the Principal's permission are also forbidden.—A. P.